HISTORY BOOK

(2nd EDITION)

161 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Lahore, Pakistan

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

History of King Edward Medical University

161
Years of Excellence
In Medical Education
(1860 - 2021)

KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

LAHORE

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Patron:
Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz)
(Pride of Performance)

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Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal

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King Edward Medical University Lahore

Message from

Honorable Governor Punjab/Chancellor of KEMU

Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar
Honorable Governor Punjab/Chancellor
King Edward Medical University,
Lahore

This is a great pleasure for me to write these words for the 2nd Edition of "History Book" of King Edward Medical University. The nations are known for their historic achievements and their future can be predicted by the lessons and experiences of the history. The oldest medical institution of Pakistan, has a remarkable history full of wisdom and knowledge.

I have witnessed the fact that a war against COVID-19 has been fought by our health care heroes and a great service has been rendered by the medical institutions. Covid-19 was climbing its peak in March 2020 in Punjab. As the whole world was getting afflicted, so was Pakistan. Number of patients was increasing and load on Hospital OPD'S was overwhelming. It was at that time that Allah Almighty helped me make my dream come true. I initiated multiple Telemedicine Departments in Medical Universities all over Punjab in March 2020 at the onset of the COVID19 Pandemic in Pakistan. This idea had germinated in my mind when, as a member of the British Parliament in Glasgow, United Kingdom, I found the concept universally applicable especially for people living in remote areas, far away from available medical services.

The Telemedicine Department of King Edward Medical University was inaugurated on March 18, 2020. It serves not only COVID19 patients, but also runs Tele-OPD services for all Medicine and Allied Specialties including Tele-Dengue, Tele-Psychiatry, Tele-Pediatrics, Tele-Dermatology, Tele-Pulmonology, Tele-Cardiology and Tele-Nutrition/ Tele-Obesity. In addition, all Surgery and Allied Specialties are represented including Tele Orthopedics, Tele-Gynecology and Tele-Ophthalmology. This is an invaluable service offered by the faculty of King Edward Medical University and for this I must appreciate the

efforts of Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal who has worked day and night with his team, especially Prof. Bilquis Shabbir, Prof. Saira Afzal, Prof. Ali Madeeh Hashmi and Mr. Tariq Arfan Director IT, to raise the standards of this Department to international levels.

I feel very satisfied in congratulating the Vice-Chancellor and his team when I receive positive feedback not only from far flung areas of Punjab province, but also from across the country. In addition, we have received compliments about the Tele-Medicine services being offered at KEMU from numerous countries all over the world including Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries, Europe, Australia, China, UK and USA. Our intention is to enhance and expand this service to all District and Tehsil level health facilities of Punjab. This will include the teaching and training of all doctors, nurses and paramedical staff so that the high-quality medical services being offered from the Tele-Medicine Department at KEMU can be offered to everyone needing these services all over Punjab and Pakistan. The goal of our Government is to especially target the poorest and most vulnerable segments of our population for these services who would otherwise not have the opportunity to access and benefit from high quality medical services such as those being offered at KEMU.

I congratulate the faculty and staff of King Edward Medical University, the premier medical institution in Pakistan led by Vice-Chancellor Prof Khalid Masud Gondal for being in the forefront of the battle against COVID19. Our Government and I pay special tribute to all the front-line healthcare heroes and heroines who have laid down their lives. And our most heartfelt thanks to those healthcare workers who are working without a break in the medical institution. By the process of Vaccination being carried out with remarkable speed due to the untiring dedication and devotion of our Health Department and the medical fraternity. All this account of medical services, medical education, research and innovations including Telemedicine has been documented well in the History Book. This shows a great teamwork. Thank you.

Message from
Honorable Minister Health Punjab

Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid
Honorable Minister for Health Punjab

It is always an honor and privilege to write this message about the medical fraternity, progress in medical education and professional activities in the university. I have spent my life in this profession for the provision of services to the ailing humanity with empathy and devotion to duty. King Edward Medical University is the place where I have a good experience of teaching medical students with great zeal and zest. I am also proud of the fact that both my mother and daughter are trained in the art of science of health care from this medical institution to become the most empathetic and committed doctors. I have inherited the legacy, traditions and powerful stories of King Edward Medical College from my mother and also witnessed many memorable moments in this institution during my Professorship.

I believe that understanding the history of the institution is integral part of the training and education process of professional development. This helps the future generations of the doctors to build upon a secure foundation of merit, ethical practices, altruistic passion, dedication and hardwork. The understanding of past experiences is important for working in the present and planning for the future. Stalwarts like Prof Col Ilahi Bakhsh, Prof Riaz A Qadeer, Prof Akhtar Khan and many others who are no more among us today and have left this place for the heavenly abode. They are always remembered for their diligence and professional activities. They have laid the strongest foundations of medical profession and integrity. The large number of role models have demonstrated that they only work for greater public good.

They emphasized the importance of entrustable professional activities by series of behavioral modifications in their students who are always indebted to them for life long learning. The role models in medical education are the galaxies of stars with highest standards of ethics, respect and integrity. They not only mastered the competencies themselves but also transfer their knowledge, skills and behaviors to the medical students who become the teachers of high quality standards. They are trained to handle different situations such as community services, teaching, learning, mentoring, research, and clinical care. Sometimes complex situations demand extra ordinary effort and energies from the healthcare workers to meet the challenges. In COVID-19 Pandemic, the Government has been able to mitigate and suppress this disease burden with effective policies and implementation which is recognized at national and international level.

I appreciate our healthcare heroes who proved their mettle. They stood fast with endurance, bravery, strength of character, necessary skills, and traits of services to the public at large. I also want to mention the efforts of the Vice Chancellor, Prof Khalid Masood Gondal, medical students and faculty of King Edward Medical University who have been working diligently during this period of the pandemic. I am sure that King Edward Medical University will continue to produce good medical professionals of high caliber and this journey of medical education will continue to serve the ailing humanity inside and outside our beloved country.

FOREWORD

In the name of ALLAH the most beneficent, the most merciful. It is a matter of great honor and pride for me to write these lines on completion of challenging task of compiling the history, important milestones, glory of the present and past, and contributions of its leaders and Alumni for setting the highest standards and values for future generations.

People without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture are like a tree without roots, and the history of King Edward Medical University has very deep and well-spread roots and is worth recalling. This primogenital and the only medical institution of Pakistan at its inception, was established in 1860. Its evolution from a medical school to a medical varsity entails many worth reading stories. This institution's 161 success-packed years and rich traditions shaped one of the best names in the history of Medical Institutions of the country. Over the years, the most fertile brains of the country were able to secure admission here. The superlative quality of teaching, training and rigorous research polish and shape them into outstanding medical practitioners. Apart from serving their beloved nation, they also serve humanity across the globe. The eminent medical graduates of this distinguished seat of learning also paved the way for establishment of other Medical Institutions in the country.

History is all about finding an answer to who we are and why we are and the way we are. This endeavor of writing a history book is aimed at responding to all those questions. This history book will provide “attention grabbing” accounts of the past happenings and all the major milestones achieved by this glorious institution. Reading about one of the best and awed names ever produced by this esteemed institution

Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal (T.I)
(Pride of Performance)
Vice Chancellor
King Edward Medical University,
Lahore

and the events of historical nature at critical junctures, will surely motivate its readers overwhelmingly and show them the way forward. I assumed the huge responsibility of heading my Alma Mater with the sole aim of reviving its past glory and raising it to the zenith again.

I am grateful to Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal and her team for their untiring efforts in compiling the events and memories of this prestigious and historical institution in this 2nd edition of History Book, my heartfelt gratitude to faculty of KEMU for unprecedented services during COVID-19 pandemic for patients care, research, national & international webinars and special innovation in the form of teleconsultation facility on the advice of Honorable Chancellor KEMU Ch. Mohammad Sarwar, Governor of the Punjab. Incharge Telemedicine Prof. Bilquis Shabbir and her team did marvelous contributions. The great nations and institutions are always remembered by their historical contribution. Coming generation learn from the glory of past and future vision is based on whatever have been achieved. I wish best of luck to all undergraduate and postgraduate students of this beloved Institution and faculty members for their efforts, and their collective wisdom.

May Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala help us all in these endeavours, Aameen.

Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal (T.I)
(Pride of Performance)
Vice Chancellor
King Edward Medical University
Lahore

PREFACE

It is a matter of great honor and pride for me to be entrusted with the responsibility of this noble task to collect historical annotations, interesting facts, fascinating narratives and pictures since 1860, the beginning of a great medical institution and trace it yearly step by step to the present era. It is high time to record excellence in medical education and professional services to ailing humanity that spread over a long period more than 158 years. The diligent KEMCOLIANS struggled hard in the performance of their duties, industrious in habits, conscientious about their learning and enthusiastic to serve their Alma Mater with intellectual rigor. The evolution of medical sciences and community acceptance of western medicine was a continuous and hard struggle. The reluctance of local population to embrace new type of medicine in a custom ridden society was the reason to get initial enrollments in traditional medicine. The students were enrolled for the titles of Hakim Haziq, Umdatul Hukama, Zubdatul Hukama under the Unani System, and interestingly at the same period of time there was enrollment under the Ayurvedic system and titles were Vida, Bhishak and Maha Bhishak. In 1887, teachers and students used to read and discuss medical and scientific papers. Prizes were awarded for essay-writing. Student's Debating Society was formed with the aim to develop communication skills and well-groomed professionals with empathic attitude towards the community. In 1888, the first College Day was celebrated in College Library and Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab presided. In 1898, all the students were enrolled for class in Western Medical Sciences. This was the turning point in history and Western Medical Sciences were accepted by the people for control of epidemics, and diseases. The tide changed when fresh native doctors of the college controlled cholera and saved hundreds of lives in the Subcontinent. It was in 1947 when under the supervision and leadership of stalwarts like Colonel Ilahi Bakhsh,

Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal
Dean,
Public Health & Preventive Medicine
Editor, Annals of KEMU,
Lahore, Pakistan.

Riaz-i-Qadeer and Sardar Ali Shiekh, the students of this College worked selflessly to attend to helpless people who migrated from India. The institution engraved its name in history by selfless and devoted efforts of the medical doctors who served humanity with highest standards of professional skills and ethics and provided visionary leadership in the field of medical sciences for more than a century. Since the creation of University in 2005, every effort is being made to make it at par with institutions having the highest standards of medical education and research in the world. This institution has provided some of the best trained, skillful, competent doctors and proficient medical experts to the world who are the torch bearers and custodians of rich history, great traditions, wealth of knowledge and professionalism of this institution.

The large number of documents featuring the history of King Edward Medical University has been compiled by using the University's largely unexplored archives. It represents the most authentic account of the credentials and performance of this college from the year 1860 recollected by meetings with old Kemcolians. The background research for the publication was carried out over a period of few years. We are indebted to several members of our team for their help with retrieving documents and information from the University archives. We are thankful to everyone for their help with following up requests for information from various sources, formatting and archiving references, we are indebted to senior Professors and former and present Vice Chancellors for their comments and feedback throughout this time on various sections. It is the dedication and commitment of our worthy Vice Chancellor Professor Khalid Masud Gondal, whose untiring zeal and fervor led this project to fruition. We are also grateful to the, Registrar King Edward Medical University for lending administrative support within the institution.

Early pictures of the institution were provided by Mr. Altaf Ahmad, Mr. Javaid Iqbal Awan, and Mr. Muhammad Ashraf. It would be unfair if we do not acknowledge the passion and hard work of our team of **Prof. Bilquis Shabbir, Dr. Saira Tariq, Mr. Tariq Arfan, Miss. Faiza Aziz** and

Mr. Muhammad Afzal who worked tirelessly to illustrate the majestic architecture of our Alma Mater. Finally, we are thankful to all colleagues and friends around the world, for their consultations and discussions which helped us develop the manuscript over a period of time and bringing it to completion.

Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal
Dean, Public Health and Preventive Medicine
Editor, Annals of King Edward Medical
University, Lahore, Pakistan.

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CHAPTER

1

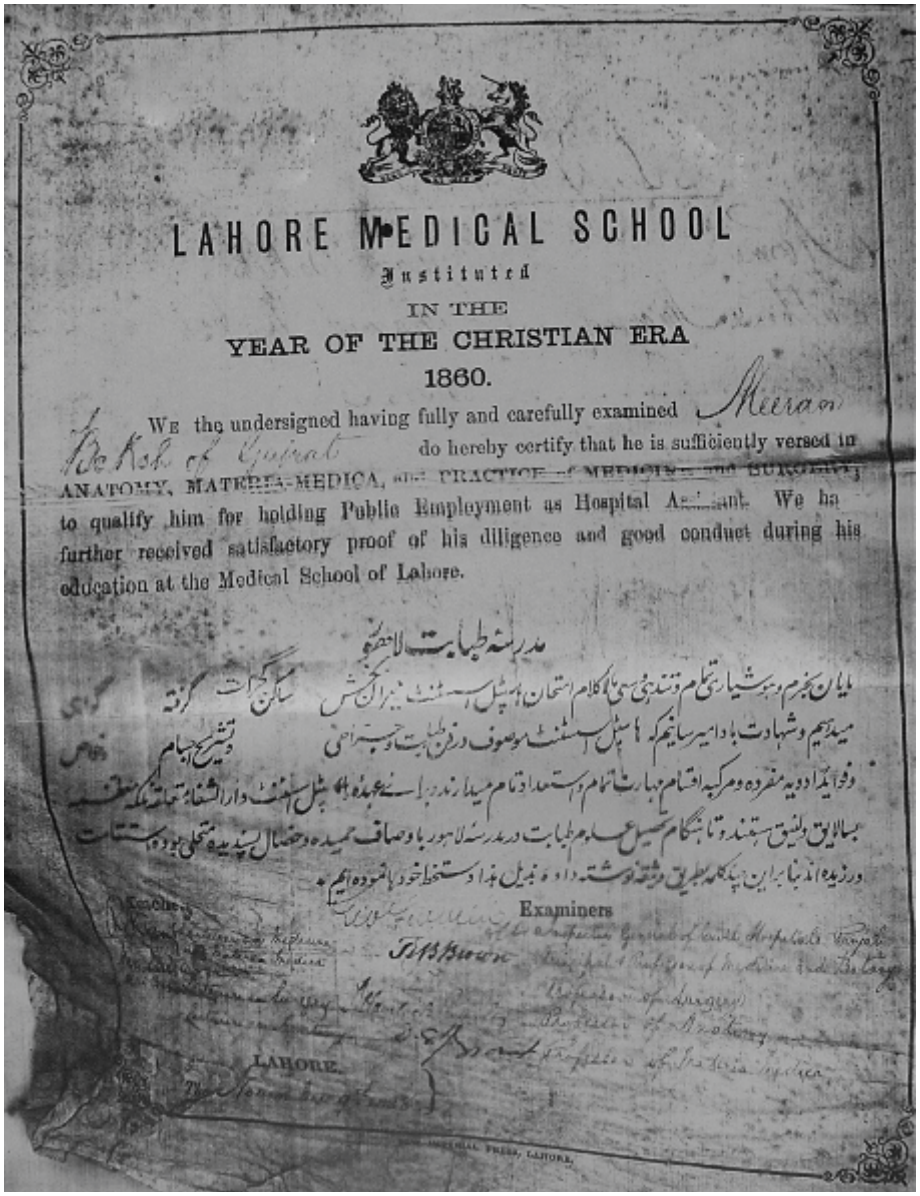
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN PUNJAB

Punjab, in the times of British Rule covered an area of 135,773 square miles, extending from Jamna in the East to Indus in the West. It extended from Himalayas in the North to Rajputana desert in the South. In the beginning of 18th Century the Mughal power began to decline because Aurangzeb's successors were incapable of ruling the great empire they had inherited. Furthermore, disputes amongst themselves made the situation worse. Meanwhile British East India Company began setting up factories on the Southern shores of India, in the reign of Jahangir. The company had spread its business in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and gradually turned its factories into virtual fortresses. The Company started to instigate the inhabitants against the local rulers and overthrew governments of numerous important Indian rulers, with the help of local traitors. Exploiting the weakness of local rulers, the Company had virtually embraced the crown of the country.

The East India Company conquered the Sikh Empire and claimed mismanagement and oppression of the subjects by the Sikh rulers as an important reason for taking over and later annexation of the Sikh Empire. The new rulers had to show superiority of European civilization, its scientific achievements and its benefits to the native elite, hence the justification for the annexation of Sikh state and foremost, aimed to establish a loyal realm. The Company opened the first hospital in India through a subsidy in 1707 at a place later occupied by the Department of Commerce office building. The hospital was for the sailors and soldiers of the company. The Calcutta General hospital was opened in 1769, which was yet again for the military. In 1794, a hospital for the natives was opened in Dharamtolla. The first medical college in South Asia was Bombay established in 1835 as Calcutta Medical College and, the second in 1845 as Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta Est.1835

Grant Medical College Bombay Est. 1845



LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Instituted

IN THE

YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

1860.

We the undersigned having fully and carefully examined Meeran Bohri of Gujrat do hereby certify that he is sufficiently versed in ANATOMY, MATERIA-MEDICA, and PRACTICE of MEDICINE and SURGERY to qualify him for holding Public Employment as Hospital Assistant. We have further received satisfactory proof of his diligence and good conduct during his education at the Medical School of Lahore.

مدرسۂ طبابت لاہور

ما یان بحزم و ہوشیاری تعلم و تندہی سعی تا کلام امتحان ہاسپٹل اسسٹنٹ میران بخش ساکن گجرات گرفتہ گواہی میدہیم و شہادت باد امیر سانیم کہ ہاسپٹل اسسٹنٹ موصوف در فن طبابت و جراحی و تشریح ابدان و فوائد ادویہ مفردہ و مرکبہ اقسام عبارات تمام و استعداد تمام میدارند برائے عہدۂ ہاسپٹل اسسٹنٹ دار الشفاء تعلقہ بسالایق و لیاقت ہستند و تا ہنگام تحصیل علوم طبابت در مدرسۂ لاہور باوصاف حمیدہ و خصال پسندیدہ متحلی بودہ بستات ورزیدہ اند بنا بران ہذا کاغذ بطریق وثیقہ نوشتہ دادہ و بنبیل ہذا دستخط خود ہا فرمودہ ایم

Examiners

F. H. Brown

LAHORE.

A Certificate Issued by Lahore Medical School in 1860

Leitner in his masterly work on “indigenous system of education”, covering the period between 1850 and 1882, gave a unique insight into the ancient system of education in practice in Subcontinent. The native schools for medical education in the united Punjab were subdivided into Arabic, Perso-Arabic and Sanskrit Medical Schools. The native system suffered, after annexation of Punjab by British East India Company. The conventional financial support by the state was terminated. The new masters tried to substitute the old system of education through government schools, an option, which was unacceptable to the people. The British educational policy aimed to facilitate the learning of the elite class only. It was expected that other social economic classes would benefit indirectly from their training. This unfortunately did not happened as the system was implemented without understanding the social structure of local community.

Besides, in 104 years of British Rule, Punjab saw an insignificant number of students opting for British system of higher education. Disparity between languages of education widened the social and cultural differences. The literacy rate in Punjab fell noticeably and did not recover ever since. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (RA) sorted out the ultimate solution of the substantial problems in the British Educational System and promoted friendship ties between Indian subjects and the British Rulers. The conciliatory efforts of Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (RA) lead to the development of understanding of British Education System by the inhabitants and local issues by the British Rulers. This laid the foundation of coming years of medical fascinating and glorious education in the sub-continent.

CHAPTER

2

INCEPTION

Prior to sixth decade of 19th century, Calcutta Medical College which was established in 1835 at Calcutta and Grant Medical College, established in 1845 at Bombay, were the only two institutes imparting medical education in Subcontinent. In the early period of British occupation of Lahore, the high ground to the south of the walled city was occupied by the military and was called Anarkali Quarters, which was former Sikh Anarkali Cantonment. The Saddar bazar sprang up for the troops stationed next door. It was later named as "Anarkali" Bazar. The old British cantonment covered the present sites of King Edward Medical University, Government College University and areas around. When Mian Mir Cantonment was established, the troops moved to the new location from 1851 to 1852. Resultantly, the barracks and other adjacent buildings fell vacant, so they were used for accommodating different institutions thereafter.

The British administrators, Sir John Lawrence and his successor Sir Robert Montgomery had plans to propose the establishment of a medical school before the Imperial Government, but the plan was held back because of 'War of Independence' in 1857. It was the time when eight hundred year long Muslim Rule over India had come to an end and in 1858 India went under the direct control of the British Crown.

The British considered science, as the key to a novel way of thinking and gave its propagation, a top priority. Punjab held the title of "Sword Arm of India". It also provided an opportunity for British Empire to boast its scientific achievements to the native elite. Furthermore, with an expanded native army from the newly acquired territories, an essential medical cover was required for the native ranks. Though the graduates of Calcutta Medical College provided some of the subordinate medical service personell but it could not fulfill the needs. It was also found that the medical graduates of Bengal who were sent to Punjab as doctors were not so acceptable to the locals in the capacity of medical men as their own fellow countrymen were, more ever the Bengalis were anxious to return to their home and did not

Building of Lahore Medical School Est. 1860 in Old Artillery Barracks (Erected 1858). Situated Inside Present Day GC University, Lahore

fancy serving in a strange culture of West India. To fill this gap the establishment of a medical school was sanctioned in Lahore. Hence, in October, 1860; Lahore Medical School, was established, as a third seat of medical education in Indo-Pak Subcontinent. Even though it was a school it could hardly be called so, as it started its classes in Old Artillery Barrack Hospital, which at present, is the site of the Government College (GC) Lahore. The barracks were dismantled in 1872 and construction of the new building known today as the Government College University completed in 1876.

CHAPTER

3

THE FIRST FRONTIERS: THE BEGINNING

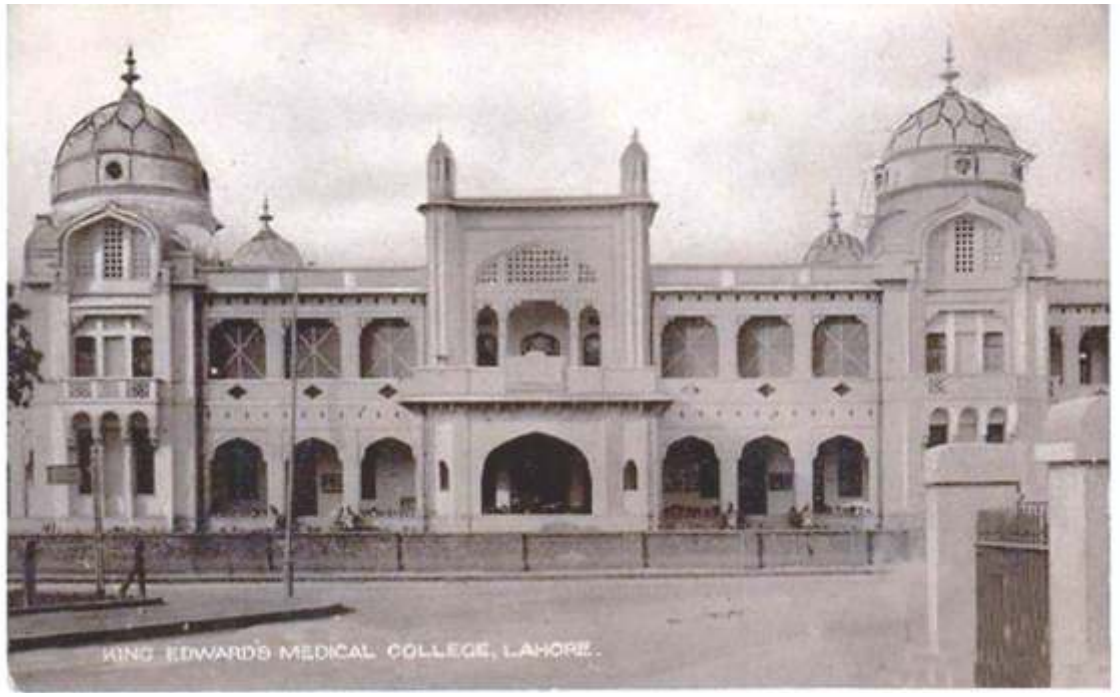
FIRST CLASS:

In August 1860, the Government of the Punjab requested Dr. J.B. Scriven to establish a medical institute in Lahore. On 10th October 1860, Dr. J.B. Scriven, a man with a mission, arrived from General Hospital Calcutta and joined as the first Principal of Lahore Medical School. Though he had a long affiliation with Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta; yet he happily accepted this new responsibility.

As a newly formed institution, Lahore Medical school could hardly provide the facilities one would expect from an established College. Nonetheless, Dr. Scriven, with Dr. Manners Smith, Civil Surgeon Lahore and Dr. T.E Browne, conducted the first Matriculation Examination on the 1st of November, 1860. Initially the classes were divided into a Hindustani class and an English class. After two admission tests, the pioneer batch successfully earned 49 students in total, out of which, 44 opted for the Hindustani class and only 5 students (2 Europeans, 2 Eurasians and one native) were enrolled for the English Class after great efforts by the administration. Except for one European and a single native, others in English class, decided to leave. The medical college had to produce Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors, to initiate with.

FIRST TEACHERS:

In the beginning, the only post assigned was that of a Principal, who taught Anatomy, Physiology; and a Professor, a post held by Dr. T.E. Burton Brown, whose lectures were on Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany. Dr. Smith was responsible for teaching the Hindustani Classes. His assistant teachers included Mr. Harrison. Dr. Hussain Khan and Rahim Khan. Dr. Neil, was appointed as the Anatomy teacher. The school soon gained popularity, evidenced by the steady increase in the number of students which by year 1870, rose to 40 in English Classes and 87 in the Hindustani Classes.



King Edward Medical College, 1910s

FIRST GRADUATES:

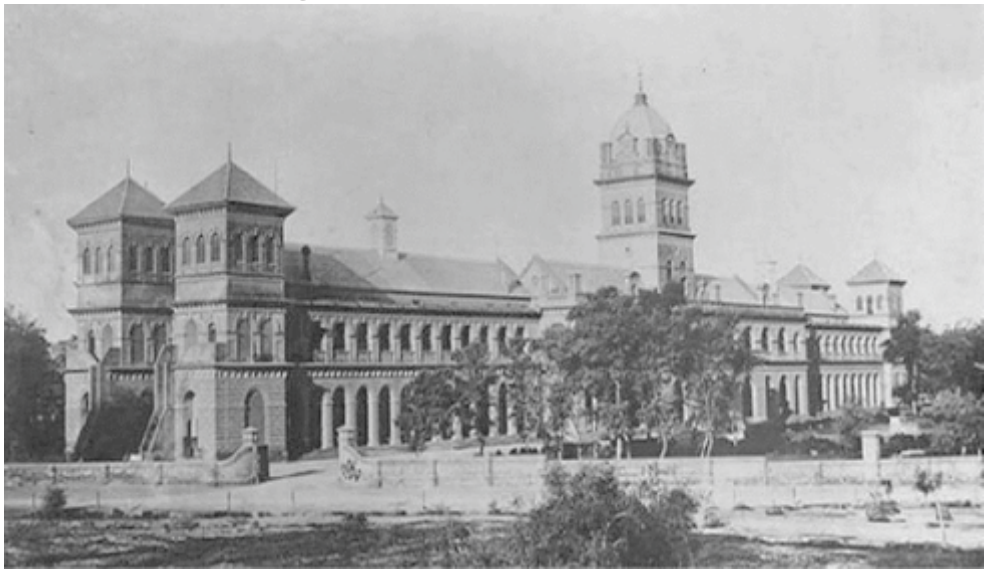
Every academic institution is credited by the quality and worth of the students graduating from that institution. Even with meager resources and faculty, 27 students were able to pass the first Doctor's Examination in 1863. In May 1886, Lahore Medical School was renamed as Lahore Medical College. A notable name was John Andrews, who passed the Sub Assistant Surgeons examination in 1865. Unfortunately, he died soon after while being in charge of Jalandhar Dispensary in 1867. Between 1863 and 1869, a total of 130 students (21 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 109 Native Doctors) passed their final exams from Lahore Medical School. Hence, with its first graduates, the institute began to travel down the road of glory and success.

CHAPTER 4

YEARS OF ENDEAVOR

(1860-1910)

1890's Mayo Hospital (Left) and old telegraph office (Right). Mayo Hospital building is still there as Gora Ward with removed tower where the other building of telegraph office was demolished.



Mayo Hospital Lahore in 1910

THE MISSION:

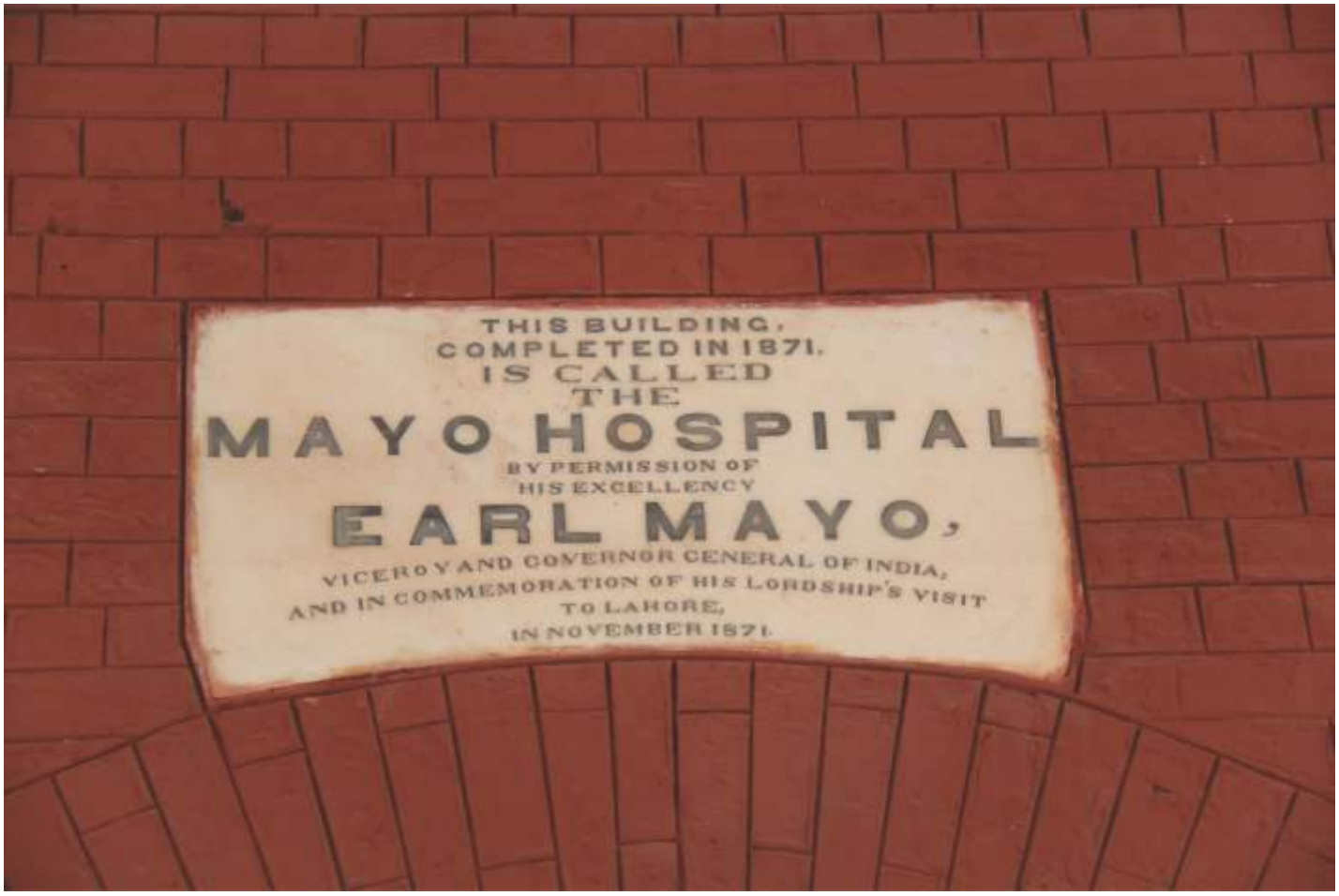
One of the main purpose of establishing the Lahore Medical School was to counteract the superstitious beliefs held by the people at that time about disease, which was cleverly used by quacks for establishing their own illegal practices. The school faced criticism for adopting Western medicine as it was thought to be foreign and non-religious. This misconception and myth was later cleared in 1867, when an epidemic of cholera broke out in different parts of Sub-continent. Among the doctors who were appointed at various affected areas to treat the patients, most of them belonged to Lahore Medical School. The exceptional health care services to combat the epidemic and putting the harness of control over it, convinced most of the men in street about efficacy of the Western medicine. This fact became the foundation stone for promoting good will and acceptance for doctors in community. Again in 1869 and 1872, outbreak of cholera, epidemic, occurred in Lahore and medical students were called back from their vacations to help. This gesture was greatly appreciated by the authorities.

MAYO HOSPITAL LAHORE:

The attached hospital was situated in unprotected stables near the present Tibbi Thana inside the Walled City. These stables had been earlier converted into Lahore Dispensary, which was taken over by the medical school. The total bed strength was raised to 56 with the addition of a new ward. The whole structure was in a dilapidated state and there was a demand for a new building for the Hospital in 1861. According to Dr. Scriven this was "*the worst hospital I have seen in India*".

Today stables still exist next to the Thana but it seems that the Thana was the building where attached hospital was established.

The present famous Mayo Hospital building was completed in 1870. It was opened in 1871 and



Inauguration Stone of Mayo Hospital, 1871

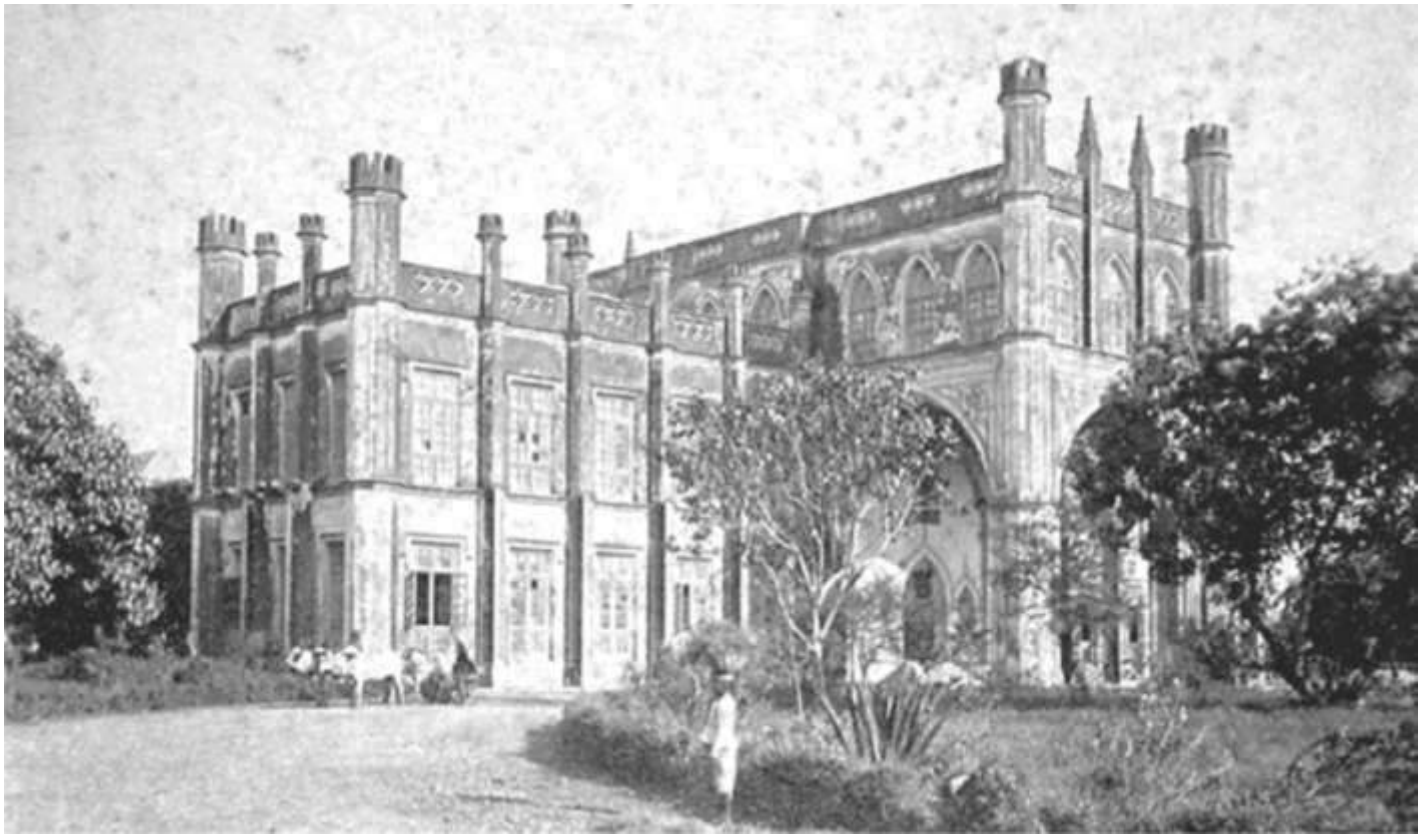
was named after Earl Mayo, the Viceroy of India. *He himself showed great pleasure in naming the hospital under his name.* This very handsome and commodious building was situated behind the Saddar Bazaar Anarkali on an elevated piece of ground to the South West of Ratan Chand's Serai. The style of architecture was "Italian", having borrowed elements of Victorian and Roman architecture.

The upper floor of the main building were contained the general store rooms and wards for eye patients, (the windows of which were darkened with blue paper) and apartments for the resident chemical clerks; while North veranda was rendered available for an operating room by the insertion into one of the arches of a piece of plate glass, measuring three feet by seven feet which affords clear upper light at all times of the year.

There was also a ward for contagious diseases, separated from the main hospital by a wall; and consisted of a large room ventilated by four doors and skylight above. This was used for severe small pox cases and other diseases.

The building was designed by Mr. W. Purdon, (Superintending Engineer) and constructed under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Kanhia Lal, (Executive Engineer). The total cost was Rs. 1,58,941/- of which Rs. 100,000/- were contributed from imperial revenues and rest from local funds, with the Municipality of Lahore contributing Rs. 26,697/-. The Viceroy, Earl Mayo, visited the Hospital in October 1871, and inspected every part of it; he was pleased to approve of the arrangements and to consented name it "Mayo Hospital".

Earlier, after its construction in 1871, the Mayo Hospital was affiliated as a teaching hospital with Lahore Medical School. An improvement in the hospital's outlook and overall infrastructure was a necessity at that time. This arduous task was later carried out by Lieutenant Governor of Punjab Sir James Lyall, with the foundation stone laid on 14th May



Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy Hospital Affiliated
with Grant Medical College, 1845

1890. It was worth noting that the medical school (now KEMU) was built in the same manner as the hospital.

A CONTINUOUS STRUGGLE:

In 1871, the Anarkali Dispensary was closed for patients and was used only for medico-legal cases. The Lahore medical School was shifted from barracks to "former" Railway Hotel near the Mayo Hospital in 1872, a more spacious building. The building was double storied and consisted of nine stalls, harness rooms and a coach house. The stables were remodeled to function as dissection room and an injection room. The upper floor had a chemical laboratory and a lecture room. The lower storey accommodated the pathology museum, library offices and lecture room for Hindustani class. From 1872 to 1873, seats were reserved for students from Khyber Pakhtunkhuwa (formerly N.W.F.P). Reintroduction of Entrance examination was suggested in 1874. Dr. T.E. Burton Brown was later appointed as Principal in 1871. He proposed a plan to the Government of that time, insisting for a new building for the school. He argued that the school had been providing the best doctors with a solid caliber for quite some time even under difficult circumstances. But the government refused to provide the necessary funds. Inspite of this fact, the school provided 52 Assistant Surgeons and 215 Hospital Assistants for government service.

The admission to the School was based on the Sponsorship by the Government or other bodies. In 1877, following categories of students were admitted to the School in the English Class.

1. Punjab Government Students
2. North-Western Province Government Students
3. Local Students
4. Free Students
5. Free Students North-West Province

Neela Gumbad, Lahore

In the same year, a cricket ground and a gymnasium were added to the facilities of the school. The present ground at the Students Hostel may be the same cricket ground. There is a Paris Hotel next to the Gawal Mandi Chowk on the Railway Road, which have been built on the remains of the old Railway Hotel. By 1874 the entrance examination for English class was conducted by Punjab University College (formerly Lahore University College renamed in 1869).

The English class (5-year course) was for Licentiate of Medicine, who were to be appointed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the army and civil services. Europeans taught the English class while the others had native teachers. The Hindustani class (3-year course) was to train Hospital Assistants, Hakims, and later Medical Practitioner Licentiate. Though medium of instruction was the local language-Urdu even though it was termed as Hindustani. Hindustani was a Sanskiritized form of Urdu and was written in Devanagri script. Since Urdu was introduced lately in Punjab by British therefore could not be called medium of instruction. The Hindi-Urdu controversy deepened later and became the source of fundamental difference between the two populations.

From 1875 to 1876, there were 38 Hindus and Sikhs as compared to 5 Muslims in English class and 46 Hindus and Sikhs as compared to 37 Muslims in Hindustani class. The School continued to function in the hotel before it was finally shifted to its present location in 1883.

In 1882, Lord Ripon, the Viceroy of India inaugurated the Punjab University. The Punjab University started awarding 4-year degree of diploma of Licentiate in Medicine, to graduates of Lahore Medical School through English classes. Lord Ripon was a staunch liberal democrat with faith in self-government and equal freedom of minorities to education and health.

After many years of struggle and hardships, the school succeeded in acquiring a place for its own building in 1881. Land for the medical school was purchased from the estate called “Doctor Rahim Khan's House”. This building was planned to be located to the South of the

The Newton Hall, Est. 1902

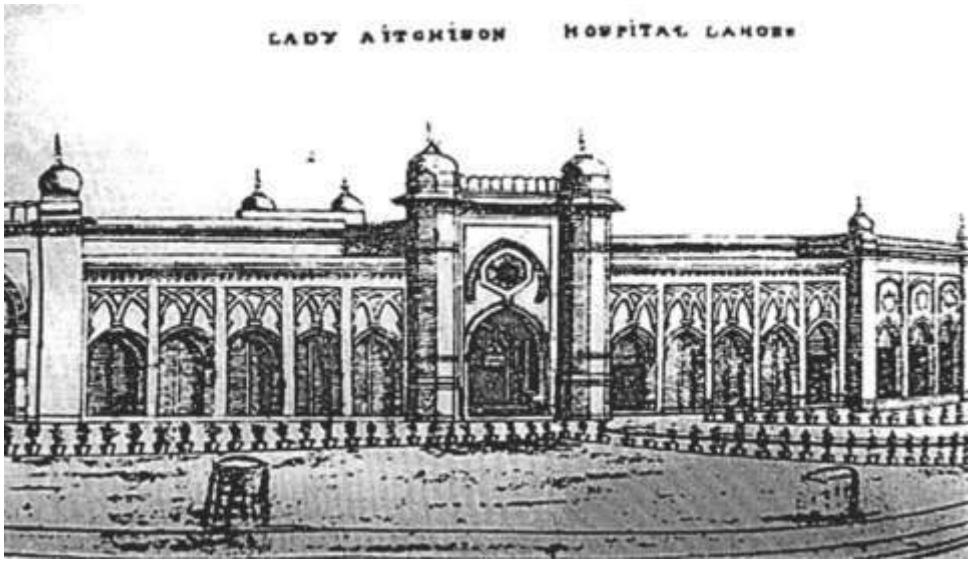
Mayo Hospital. It was constructed on the design of the Mayo Hospital, the architecture being in Italian style. The building was one storied consisting of a center and two wings at right angles. It comprised of eight Principal rooms as follows: Library and office room, being the large hall in the center; lecture room for anatomy and instruction to Hindustani class; medical and surgical lecture room; chemical lecture-room, all in the centre; anatomical museum; chemical and Materia Medica museum; laboratory and room for meteorological instruments in the East and West wings.

First Medical College building was of the Anatomy Department. However, it went through alterations in 1887, 1892 and subsequently in 1915. The original entrance to the main hall, faced south in beginning but later faced north indicating modifications through donation by the Nawab of Faridkot.

Injecting and dissecting rooms were provided in a separate building at a distance from both School and the Hospital. The chief characteristics of the building were the fine-dressed cornices, the ornamental work below the cornices, the open ornamental railings above the ornamental parapets of the verandah roof, the string courses of the pillars, the white painting of the wood work of the roof, the green painting of the louvers and the iron works of the ornamental ridging for the library and office.

The building was completed in 1883 in a short time of one year and cost Rs. 115,000/-. In the same year, a new building for the nursing school next to Albert Victor Memorial Hospital (A.V.H.) was opened and in 1884, nursing classes were also started.

In 1886, the school was upgraded to Lahore Medical College. Establishment of new departments was planned with aid of Rs. 4,945/- and Rs. 6,945/- provided by 27 District Boards and 67 Municipalities respectively. The same year College reorganization was planned and expenses of reorganization were collected.



Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore Est. 1887

Present View of Lady Aitchison Hospital Lahore

The first College Day commenced on 5th of November, 1888. It was presided over by Sir Charles Umphertson Aitchison - the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

LADY AITCHISON HOSPITAL:

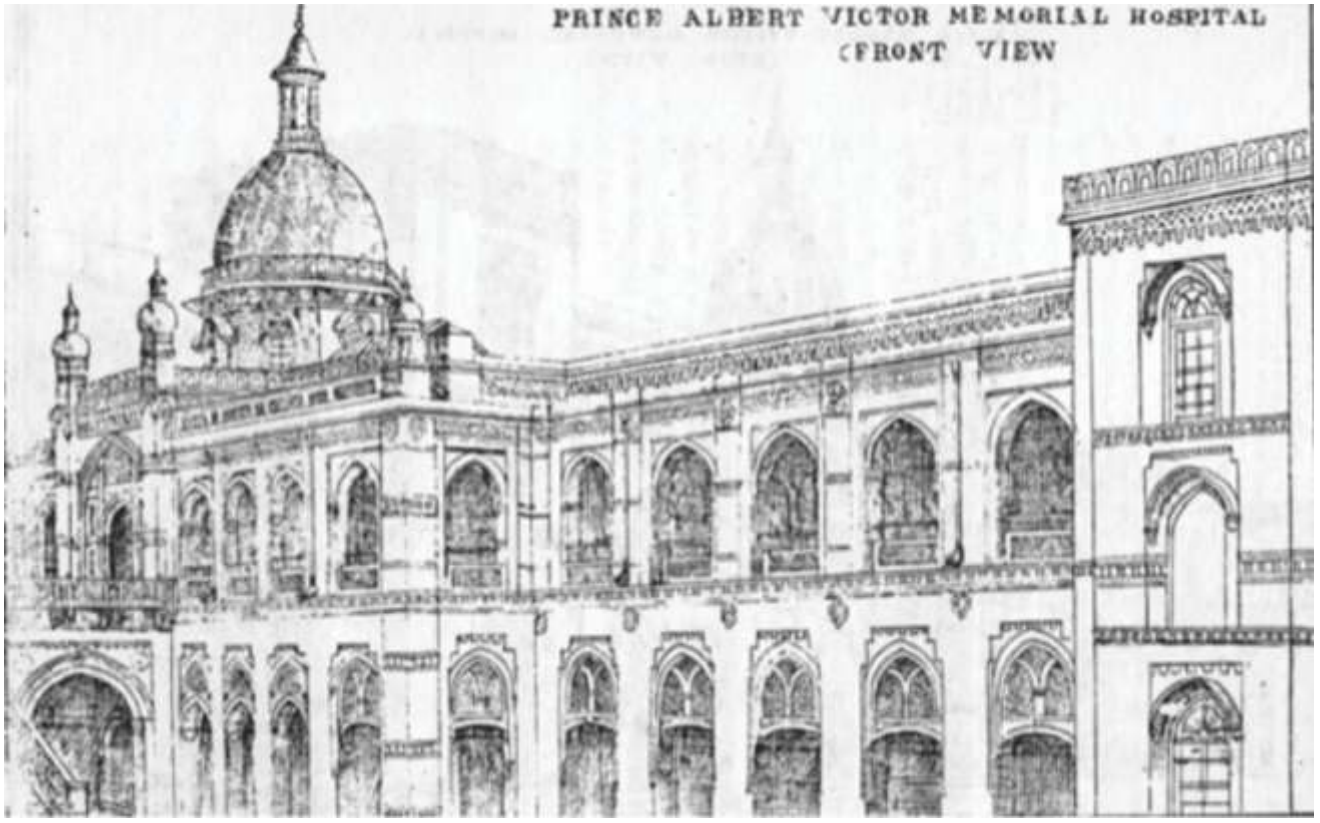
Lady Aitchison Hospital lies opposite to the Mayo Hospital. It was established in connection with Lady Dufferin's program for the supply of medical aid to women in India. The foundation stone was laid on February 15th, 1887 and the building was completed in 1889. Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab had an important role to play in the establishment of the hospital. The Marchioness of Dufferin, formally inaugurated the Hospital on15th November 1888. Initially the Hospital's main purpose was to provide mid-wives and Dais with practical medical training and good boarding and lodging facilities. The building's total cost amounted to Rs. 62,733/-.

The facilities provided to the patients in this hospital were Radiology, Dental Department, Blood bank and Laboratory. Family planning Center situated in this hospital provided all the family planning services to the needy patients free of cost including surgical procedures.

Elizabeth Beilby envisioned Indian women being schooled either as nurses or assistants, rather than as doctors, and she excoriated what she considered the unhygienic practices of untrained dais (midwives), "to whose ignorance and superstition hundreds of lives have been and were still sacrificed."

ALBERT VICTOR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:

The necessity for enlarging and improving the accommodation for patients in the Mayo Hospital had been long felt. It was apparent that in Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, there was no suitable hospital for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians, while the existing



Albert Victor Memorial Hospital, 1892

Hospital was inadequate to meet the increasing needs of native community. The present hospital, named in honor of India's most illustrious Viceroy was not merely a local institution, but also the centre of Medical Education in Northern India.

The good work of furnishing this accommodation was initiated by the Honorable Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who at a public meeting held on the 24th January 1890 in the Lawrence Hall, appealed to the inhabitants of the Punjab to show their sense of loyalty to Her Majesty, the Queen Empress by raising some fitting memorial, to commemorate in a permanent form the then approaching visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to Lahore.

It was suggested by His Honor and cordially assented to by all present:

> *"No memorial would be more acceptable to His Royal Highness himself or more pleasing to Her Most Gracious Majesty - the Queen Empress, who took so great an interest in anything which tends to help the condition of the sick, than one which should have for its object the relief of human suffering and prove a real charity to many poor and suffering people."*

* (His Royal Highness=Prince Albert Victor of Wales)
* (His Honor=Sir James Lyall, The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab)

It was therefore resolved to commemorate the royal visit by adding a new wing to the Hospital to be named after His Royal Highness, which would put the space in the Hospital, then occupied by Europeans, entirely at the disposal of native patients and at the same time provide suitable accommodation for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians.

The foundation stone of the Hospital was laid by His Honor Sir James Lyall Lieutenant

Governor of Punjab, on 14th May 1890. The accommodation consisted of three separate buildings constructed on the open space adjoining the Mayo Hospital selected by the Government. The main block was a double storied structure for 28 patients 10 being accommodated in each of the two general wards on the ground floor and eight on the upper floor with as many separate rooms adapted for European Natives.

The second block consisting of a detached double storied building was intended solely for the treatment of cases of infectious and contagious diseases such as small pox, measles, etc and provided accommodation for eight patients, the rooms being large and airy.

The third block was occupied as separate quarters for the nursing staff of the Hospital. The total expenditure on the building including cost of furniture and general equipment was Rs. 108,580/-.

The Albert Victor Memorial Hospital was formally opened by Honorable Sir James Lyall, on Friday, the 1st of January 1892, being the anniversary of the assumption of the title of the Empress by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the day being thought appropriate for holding the ceremony of the opening of an institution founded as a mark of loyalty of the Province to the Crown. All joined with favor in wishing Her Majesty many happy returns of the day. His Honor, in the course of an eloquent speech delivered on the occasion, alluded to the late auspicious incident in the life of his Royal Highness with whose name the Hospital has been associated that was his betrothal to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck and assembly took the occasion of devoutly wishing His Royal Highness and his betrothed many happy returns of the day and a long and happy married life.

NECESSITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

As the popularity of the institution rose, so did the number of candidates opting for admission in the College for this purpose. In 1892, an additional Professor for the Chair of Materia Medica

ALBERT VICTOR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
FOUNDED IN MAY 1890 IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF H.R.H PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES K.P.K.C TO THE PUNJAB IN THAT YEAR.THIS HOSPITAL IS THE GIFT OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE IN TOKEN OF THEIR LOYAL ATTACHMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS AND HER HOUSE
THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL SUBSCRIBERS
HIS HICHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA Rs. 7000
HIS HICHNESS NAWAB MAHAMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF MALER KOTLA " 2500
RAJA HARBANS SINCH " 2000
SIR JAMES BROADWOOD LYALL C.C.I.E. K.C.S.I. " 1000
W.H.RATTICAN ESQUIRE L.L.D.C.I.E. " 2000
RAI BAHADUR MALA RAM " 1000
HONBLE BABA KHEM SINCH BEDI C.I.E. " 1000
SARDAR BAKHSHISH SINCH SANDHAWALIA " 1000
NAWAB NAWAZISH ALI KHAN K.C.I.E AND KASIM ALI KHAN " 1000
D.P.MASSON ESQUIRE " 1000
THE CHIEF OF PATAUDI " 1000
NAWAB MUMTAZ ALI KHAN OF DUJANA " 1000
RAI BAHADUR BANSI LAL RAM RATTAN " 1000
DISTRICT BOARD OF PESHAWAR " 2116
DITTO DERA CAZI KHAN " 1676
DITTO HISSAR " 1633
DITTO LAHORE " 1500
DITTO JHELUM " 1474
DITTO KARNAL " 1017
DITTO AMRITSAR " 1010
DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF THE PUNJAB " 1500

Inauguration of Albert Victor Memorial
Hospital with names of Principal Subscribers

and Pathology was appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Now, 8 professors worked in the College as compared to 14 in the Calcutta College.

By 1900, Lahore Medical College had a College beside School of Medicine and subsequently in that year, a total of 443 students were admitted and among them 14 were women.

In 1902, the first batch for the new M.B.B.S was admitted to the college. Before that, students had to go to Calcutta, Bombay or England to improve their qualification.

In 1902-1903, land was acquired for "Students Boarding House".

In 1906, the premedical education was shifted from the Medical College to Government College, a change which is still in effect.

The construction of the first Boys Hostel "The Main Hostel" started in 1901. Later the construction of this Hostel was suspended, due to separation of Medical School from Medical College.

During 1906-11, the chemical examination Department vacated several rooms on its shifting from the college. Hence a separate department of Materia Medica was established.

In, 1909, the College expanded its staff. Ophthalmology and midwifery departments were also established.

Thus, up to 1910, the Lahore medical college went through ups and downs, leading to financial, academic and other issues during its growth.

CHAPTER

5

FROM REBIRTH TO INDEPENDENCE

(1911-1947)

The period between 1911 to 1947 was full of development, financial sustainability and educational progress. With passage of time, new professors for Ophthalmic Surgery, Pathology, Midwifery and Diseases of women were established and Chair of Materia Medica, and Pathology was split. Assistant professors of Physiology, Medicine and Materia Medica were also enlisted.

A NEW NAME:

In 1909, Lt. Col. D.W. Sutherland became Principal. King Edward Memorial Fund was launched in 1910 to expand the facilities of the college, Mayo Hospital, Albert Victor Block and Lady Aitchison Hospital. Lahore Medical College was renamed as King Edward Medical College on 21st December, 1911. Dr. Sutherland worked hard for the progress of this newly named institution. A stroke of good fortune came in the form of the King Edward Medical Memorial Fund. This not only proved useful but also changed the future of the college for the better.

THE KING'S DILEMMA:

The naming of Lahore Medical School to King Edward medical college has an intriguing history of its own. The college was named after Edward VII. As expected from a King, Edward VII lived a life of luxury but with bad health. Edward contracted typhoid, the disease that was believed to have killed his father King Albert. There was great national concern, as a King, he had numerous responsibilities. Therefore, he needed immediate medical attention. Sadly, that was not properly available at that time. Towards the end of his life he suffered from pneumonia. Also, his wife, Alexandra of Denmark, suffered from Otosclerosis, a congenital disease. He died on 16th May, 1910 from pneumonia. King George V, son of Edward VII, established this memorial fund in recognition for the need of providing medical treatment to the common people, as a service to humanity and homage to his parents.

COLLEGE IN PROGRESS:

EXPANSION OF COLLEGE:

The memorial fund provided tremendous support for the expansion project. There was establishment of:

a. Patiala block: Presently housing Administrative offices, Central Library hall, and Lecture rooms
b. Bahawalpur block: Presently housing Pathalogy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Department of Community Medicine.
c. Faridkot Block: Presently housing the Anatomy Department
d. Kapurthala Block: it was used to house Department of Pharmacology
e. A Cold Storage Block: Forensic Medicine

BROOME HOSTEL:

The School Hostel was converted from dormitories to cubicles in 1917, to make suitable residence for college students. Main Hostel had 96 cubicles and 16 biseaters for 128 Students. It was mainly reserved for foreign students. In, 1921 Dr. Sutherland retired as the principal and Lt. Col. H. Ainsworth took charge in 1922 to 1923 for an interim period followed by Lt. Col. H. H. Broome, who served as principal from 1923 to 1930. The School hostel was named after his name and it came to be known as Broome Hostel. Its renovation was completed in October 1927.

ALTAPETE: SEEK THE HIGHEST

In 1930, Lt. Col. J.J. Harper Nelson took charge, when college flag was redesigned and the motto “ALTA PETE” which means “Aim High” was inscribed even though the insignia and motto

Broome Hall (1927) Boys Hostel, KEMU

C-Block (1958), Boys Hostel, KEMU

D-Block (1958), Boys Hostel, KEMU

Farooq Hostel (1994), KEMU

New Hostel (1974), KEMU

date back before 1869. Dr. Harper Nelson served the school till 1935.

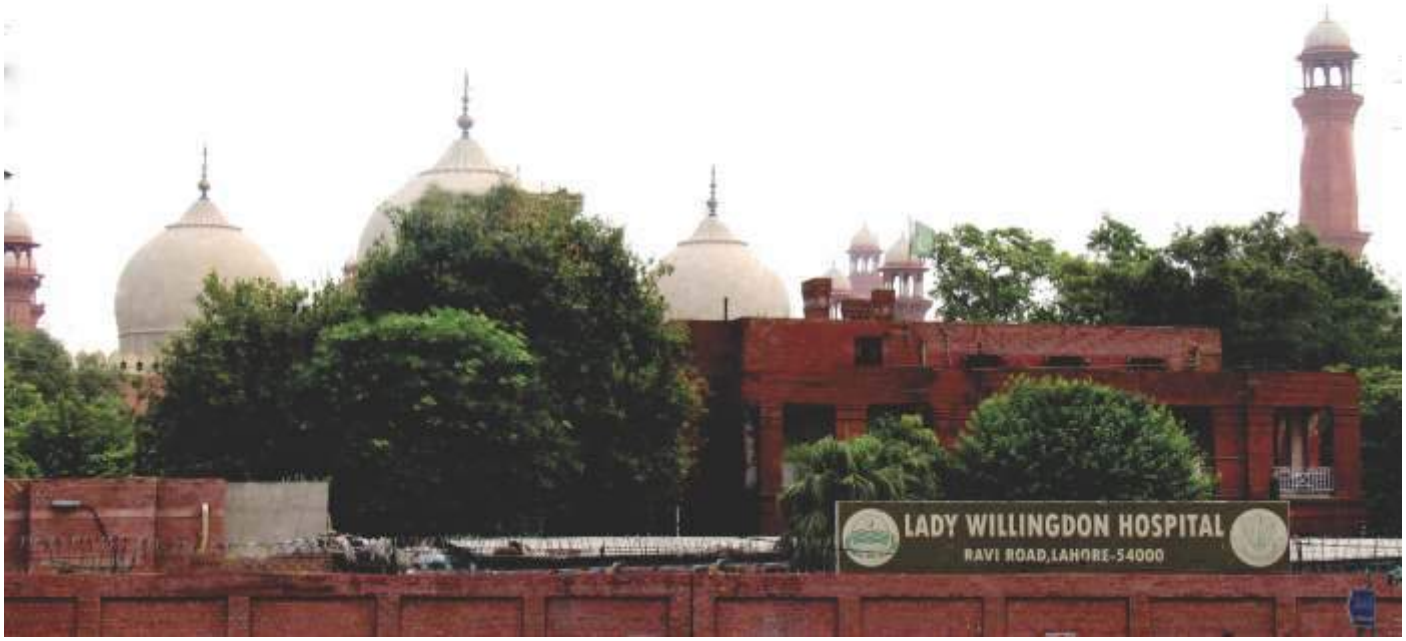
By this time, the College had established itself not only in the sub-continent but also around the world. International students from Hong Kong, Malaysia and Rome were admitted to the College.

A radical turn of events occurred during that period, when Lt. Col. J.J. Harper Nelson noted that college financial situation began declining as the College was subjected to government's financial stringency, even though the college proved to be an essential asset for the government and its people. Yet, the college continued to prosper despite the tense financial issues.

LADY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL:

On 11th March , 1933 by the Marchioness of Willingdon, Marie Freeman-Thomas, the wife of Major Freeman Thomas, 1st Marques of Willingdon, laid down the foundation of the Lady Willingdon Hospital.

In the same year the Lady Willingdon became the first Medical Superintendent of this institution and the hospital affiliated itself with King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Before independence, Col. Heyes and his clinical assistants, Dr. Deppolette and Dr. Sant Ram Dhal, served with great zeal. Col. Sami and Dr. Balqees Fatima were among the first Pakistanis that had the honor to work at Lady Willingdon, Hospital. Professor Noor Ahmed Seyal played a pivotal role in its progress and development during the sixties and seventies. Prof. Ahmed Wasim Yousuf and Prof. Tabinda Rana were among eminent heads of their respective departments and took great interest in educational activities.



Lady Willingdon Hospital Est. 1933

KEMC EXTENSIONS AND SERVICE TO HUMANITY:

In 1936, Lt. Col. P.B. Bharucha came as principal and the College was recognized for the MBBS degree by the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Many extensions and construction work was performed with complete zeal and zest.

The **Convalescent Home**, 150-bed hospital is situated within the premises of Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Since its birth as a modest 21 bed facility in 1936, an estimated 70,000 patients have passed through its doors. Once they were admitted to the Home, their entire stay was absolutely free. The poorest of the poor, who come to Mayo Hospital for treatment, were referred to the Home. There they received free diagnosis, treatment, medicines, nursing care, boarding and lodging.

The Materia Medica Block was extended from 1937 to 1938. The Principal Bharucha retired in 1939 and Lt. Col. A. M. Dick took the oath of office. Lt. Col. S.H. Hayes became principal in 1940 and worked for two years. During his period, The Lahore Hospital Welfare society was established in 1942 by a group of Hindu and Muslim ladies of Lahore, who started the Convalescent Home for patients of Mayo Hospital. Lt. Col. Fry went on leave preparatory to retirement in June 1947 and was succeeded by Lt. Col. B.S. Nath. Dr. Amir-ud-Din was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery on transfer from Amritsar. Dr. Amir-ud-Din was a firm believer of philanthropy welfare activities, generous donations for the patients and families. After partition, the Hindu ladies left and the remaining group was joined by some more members under the leadership of Begum Justice Shams Shahab-ud-Din, who with her untiring efforts laid the foundation of the present Convalescent Home. The Convalescent Home was named after her, when she passed away.

Convalescent Home Est. 1936, Located Inside Mayo Hospital

THE MIGRATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE:

At the time of partition, out of 489 students in the College, 234 were Hindus and Sikhs, who migrated to Indian Universities in 1947 and 228 Muslim and Christian students joined King Edward Medical College, Lahore from Indian Institutions.

The migration to Pakistan was not without its deleterious effects. The hospitals were like a battle zone flooded with masses coming to the new country from India. Even under such critical circumstances, the King Edward Medical College and its staff worked tirelessly and endlessly to provide the mass exodus of the people with medical care, and attended them with utmost concern.

The halt of Cholera vaccine from Kasauli Research Institute after independence created a crisis demanding immediate attention. This was adequately accomplished by the experienced and generous staff of Pathology department that quickly worked on making the Anti-Cholera Vaccine. Prof. Amir-ud-Din, Prof. Riaz-i-Qadeer and Prof. Sardar Ali Sheikh were notable persons who poured their heart and souls in controlling the situation escalating at the time of independence.

As citizens of an independent country, they entered a realm where they took the responsibility of orchestrating a plan as architects of the newborn nation, with a spirit that justifies the words of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (RA):

"God has given us a great opportunity to show our worth as architects of a new state and let it not be said that we did not prove equal to the task."

CHAPTER

6

PRINCIPALS OF KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE

(1860-2006)

ALTAPETE
LIST OF THE PRINCIPALS OF
K.E.MEDICAL COLLEGE LHR.
Dr. J.B. SCRIVEN 1860 - 1870
Dr. T.E. BURTON BROWN 1871 - 1889
Dr. Lt. Col. S.A. BROWN 1889 - 1903
Dr. Lt. Col. F.F. PERRY 1903 - 1908
Dr. Lt. Col. D.W. SUTHERLAND 1909 - 1921
Dr. Lt. Col. H. AINSWORTH 1922 - 1923
Dr. Lt. Col. H.H. BROOME 1923 - 1930
Dr. Lt. Col. J.J. HARPER-NELSON 1930 - 1935
Dr. Lt. Col. T.A. HUGHES 1935 - 1936
Dr. Lt. Col. P.B. BHARUCHA 1936 - 1939
Dr. Lt. Col. A.M. DICK 1939 - 1941
Dr. Lt. Col. V.R. MIRAJKER 1941 - 1942
Dr. Lt. Col. S.H. HAYES 1942 - 1944
Dr. Lt. Col. S. SARGOOD FRY 1944 - 1947
Dr. Lt. Col. B.S. NAT 1947 - 1947
Dr. Lt. Col. ILAHI BAKHSH 1947 - 1954
Dr. S.M.K. MALICK 1954 - 1955
Dr. Lt. Col. ILAHI BAKHSH 1955 - 1959
Prof. Dr. RIAZ-I-QADEER 1959 - 1966
Prof. Dr. ABDUL HAMEED SH 1966 - 1969
Prof. Dr. SARDAR ALI SHEIKH 1969 - 1969
Prof. Dr. N.A. SEYAL 1969 - 1971
ALTAPETE
LIST OF THE PRINCIPALS OF
K.E. MEDICAL COLLEGE LHR
Prof. Dr. SARDAR ALI SHEIKH 1971 - 1973
Prof. Dr. M. AKHTAR KHAN 1973 - 1979
Prof. Dr. N.A. SEYAL 1979 - 1981
Prof. Dr. KH. SAADIQ HUSAIN 1981 - 1986
Prof. Dr. IFTIKHAR AHMAD 1986 - 1989
Prof. Dr. BASHIR AHMAD 1989 - 1993
Prof. Dr. SHAUKAT RAZA KHAN 1991 (June) 1991
Prof. Dr. IJAZ AHSAN 1994 - 1995
Prof. Dr. MAHMOOD ALI MALIK 1995 - 1995
Prof. Dr. NASEER M. AKHTAR 1995 - 1997
Prof. Dr. MAHMOOD ALI MALIK 1997 - 1998
Prof. Dr. IFTIKHAR ALI RAJA 1998 - 1999
Prof. Dr. MUMTAZ HASAN 1999 - 2006

Name Boards showing the Names of Principals
with their Serving Periods

DR. J.B. SCRIVEN
(1860-1870)

The original idea for the establishment of a medical college for undivided Punjab was placed before the Imperial Government in 1857, but shelved because of 'War of Independence', The need was so great that is was decided to begin by establishing a Medical School in 1860. At that time the other Medical School in Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent was situated in Calcutta.

In August 1860, Dr. J.B. Scriven of the General Hospital in Calcutta was invited to become the Principal of the proposed Lahore Medical School, which was to be the great Institution in Indo-Sub-Continent.

Dr. Scriven with Dr. Smith, a Civil Surgeon, conducted the first Matriculation Examination on the 1st of November 1860. They arrived in Lahore on 10th of October, 1860. The classes in Medical School were to be held in English and Hindustani. Twenty students qualified for the Hindustani class in initial examination. Another qualifying examination was held on the 15th

November 1860 allowing 24 more students to qualify for the class thus producing a total of 44 students for the Hindustani class. Only five students were enrolled for the English Class of which only two persisted on the college roll after a year; one European, and one Indian. The reason for discrepancies in enrolments can be explained as English was not widely known in the province at that time.

In keeping with the modest beginning, the newly created institution was designated as Lahore Medical School and started functioning in Artillery Barracks at the present site of the Government College University , with a Hospital located in a foreign stable near the present Tibbi Police station in Taxali Gate, almost a mile away from the college. This arrangement according to Dr. Scriven was most inconvenient and insufficient for the needs of the community. In October 1860, the hospital had only 56 patients.

The only posts sanctioned by the Government in the beginning were those of the Principal, who started teaching Anatomy, Physiology; and a Professor (Dr. T.E. Burton Brown) who delivered lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany. Dr. Smith who had spent several years in the Punjab was made in charge of the Hindustani Classes and was assisted by Mr. Harrison. Dr. Mohammad Hussain Khan and sub-assistant surgeon Rahim Khan. Dr. Neil (Garrison Assistant Surgeon) in Lahore was appointed as Assistant Professor to teach Anatomy. The school soon gained in popularity which was evidenced by the steady increase in the number of students which rose to 40 by the year 1870 in English Classes and 87 in the Hindustani Classes.

Twenty seven students passed the native Doctor's Examination in 1863 and one student by the name of John Andrews passed the Sub Assistant Surgeons examination in 1865. In 1864 fifteen vacancies had been created for the students from the North Western Frontier Province to make up for the deficiency of the Pushto speaking doctors. The same year, College and the

Hospital were shifted to Shah Alami Gate, which was closer to the Civil Hospital in Anarkali and provided more opportunities for study of the patients and post-mortem cases.

One of the main difficulties of the newly created Lahore Medical School was to popularize Western Medicine against superstition, quackery and indigenous healing arts in a custom ridden society. This acted as concert with a lack of foresight of a Government unwilling to loosen their money purse strings. However according to the Principal report of 1868 during the 1867 Cholera Epidemic, fresh native doctors were sent to the affected areas who by virtue of their sound training and working habits, alleviated the previously severe misery faced by their fellow countrymen and generated good will and acceptance for themselves in the society.

1n 1868 the Senate of the University of Dublin granted students of the Lahore Medical School "privilege similar to that granted to students from English Schools", who had not passed the College of Surgeons of England. This along with the establishment of Gilchrist Scholarships opened up avenues of further studies for Punjabi students.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Mr. D F. Mcleod in his departing report for 1869 to 1870 expressed his pleasure at the progress of the school and felicitated Dr. Scriven and his team. He hoped that the Government would do its part by providing more staff and money to the school, whose graduates, though considered by some to be concerted were found as proficient as other doctors and medical graduates in rest of India.

Until 1870, the Medical School had been granting its own diplomas to Sub-Assistant Surgeons and native doctors. With the opening of the Punjab University College that year, it was arranged so that the new College would conduct of examination and grant University diplomas. The first such examination was held in October 1871 for Diploma in Medicine. During the next 13 years the Punjab University College awarded diplomas to 145 successful students. It is interesting to

note that the Medical College has a longer history than the University of the Punjab, and the relationship between the two has always been cordial and cooperative. The College was as independent as now in all affairs in teaching and administration except for conducting examinations till 2005, when charter of degree awarding institution was given by the act of Parliament.

By 1871, the number of applicants had overtaken the number of available vacancies. That year, 190 candidates applied for 40 vacancies. The Hindustani class was composed of people in government service or those supported by various local funds, the former being inducted by competitive examination. The language of instruction in this class was Urdu.

1870 witnessed the establishment of a Hakims Class consisting of sons and relatives of Hakims with some knowledge of Unani medical system. This formed another division of the Hindustani class with emphasis on Anatomy and Surgery to fill the vacuum in the Unani system regarding these branches of modern medical science.

The Lahore medical School was moved from the old barracks to the erstwhile Railway Hostel near the Mayo Hospital, a more spacious building. Its large stables comprising nine stalls, harness rooms and a coach house were converted into a dissection room and an injection room. The move was affected in a single day, without any damage or interruption in teaching.

The first group of students from the North Western Province was admitted in 1864. As the production of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was expected to outstrip the demand by the Punjab Government, half the scholarships for the English class were earmarked for students from the North Western Province.

Dr. J.B. Scriven had served in General Hospital in Calcutta and had a wide experience of medical services, provision of basic necessities in health care system, and needs of local

communities. He was appointed as first Principal of this newly established medical school in 1860 and he took this challenging job with great determination. He struggled hard and was able to conduct first matriculation examination on 1st November 1860, thus establishing a robust system of exams. His creative mind and determination made him a strong administrator. He was headstrong, steadfast and adamant in his passion to uplift the medical sciences to better standards of service delivery, medical education and professionalism. He conveyed to the authorities that lot more is needed for Lahore Medical School and Hospital arrangements are most inconvenient and insufficient to lead the medical needs of served community.

Dr. T.E. Burton Brown
(1871-1889)

Dr. T.E. Burton Brown, the Principal in 1875, had for some time been pressing the authorities for a new school building, but the government replied with their usual answer of lack of funds to do so. This was in spite of the contribution of the School towards the welfare of the government by producing 52 Assistant Surgeons and 215 Hospital Assistants for government service. The public and the government were conscious of the performance of the School and the esteem in which it was held, but this did not stop the Lieutenant Governor from charging the graduates with a lack of refinement and their behavior towards the patients being "not kindly and considerate", though he could not find fault with their medical training.

A class for training Civil Hospital Assistants to serve under the government was an important addition to the school. Eight students joined in 1879. The Nawab of Bahawalpur instituted the Grey Scholarship worth ten thousands rupees in honor of Major Grey, a former Political Agent of Bahawalpur. A continuous supply of graduates to the Armed Forces started with 15 fresh

Assistant Surgeons volunteering for military duty with the Kabul Forces in 1882.

The same year, a Midwifery class for 'dais' was started. In 1883, this class had only two Muslims out of a total of 20 midwives; the English class had eight Muslims in a class of 61 in 1883, and 12 Muslims out of 82 in 1885. The dropout rate in 1883 was 16% in the English class and 24% in the Hindustani class. This led to the prescription of more stringent tests for admission. The first building of the Medical School was built in the same style as the Mayo Hospital. It was completed in 1883. The next year, a nursing class was also started. Women students were allowed to register for regular courses in the same class as men for the first time. J.E. Hilton, (Executive Engineer Lahore) designed and constructed a new dissection room in 1887.

Student's debating society was formed. Staff and students read and discussed medical and scientific papers. Prizes were awarded for essay writing. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Anna inaugurated the Lady Aitchison Hospital and distributed prizes. Students admitted into the Indian Medical Service, demonstrated the School's increasing recognition.

The Punjab University, was formally created on the 14th of October,1882 and it had a Faculty of Medicine to function as a body to hold examination and confer diplomas and degrees upon graduates of the Medical School.

This institution came to be known as the Lahore Medical College in 1886. Till 1887, The University awarded the diploma of Licentiate in Medicine to candidates graduating through the English class for western medical science. Students studied for the title of Hakim Haziq, Umdat ul Hukama, Zubdat ul Hukama under the Unani system, in the vernacular. Under the Ayurvedic system, the titles were Vida, Bhishak and Maha Bhishak. In May 1888, however. the 28 Unani and 8 Vedic system students were transferred with their teachers to the Medical School. Their numbers continued to diminish.

The first College Day was held in the college library on the 5th of November 1888. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab presided. The Faculty of Medicine prepared a series of Regulations for the Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine degree examinations. The First degrees were conferred later, when the title of the inferior diploma was changed to Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. Miss. H. Connor was the first woman student to pass the final examination of the Licentiate in medicine and surgery of the Punjab University, in 1889, but she had only a few more months to live. In November, lady Landsdowne laid the foundations of Lady Lyall's Home, a new hostel for 30 women students.

DR. LT. COL. S. A. BROWNE
(1889-1903)

Dr. Lt. Col. S. A. Browne was a visionary person and brought several reforms in the institution from 1889 to 1903. In his tenure an outstanding student of the College was Muhammad Abdul Ghani; admitted after his B.A. from the Punjab University, who devised a Botany test while being a student in medical college and was recommended for the Gilchrist scholarship. In 1890, Lady Lyall's Home was completed after new construction for female students. Mrs. Hammond was the first Lady Superintendent.

Two alumni of this institution joined the Indian Medical Service after successful completion of advanced studies in England. They were placed 3rd and 14th on the merit list of 14 successful candidates out of 45 applicants for the Service.

To cater for the increasing number of students, 322 in 1892, an additional Professor for the Chair of Materia Medica and Pathology was appointed by the Secretary of State for India. There were now eight professors compared to fourteen in the Calcutta college. The Anatomy museum was granted Rs. 1000/- to improve the educational facilities.

It was noted that the pass percentage in annual examinations had decreased considerably. According to the Principal's report for 1893 to 1894, the causes were; (a) deficient preliminary education: (b) inadequate numerical strength of College teachers; (c) a defective educational system. Changes in the professional staff in 1895 led to a fall in the number of students clearing the clinical subjects. Written examinations were conducted by professors from other medical colleges in the country. It was suggested that internal examiners play a greater part in the assessment of the students' performance. The University required candidates to secure at least 50% marks to pass the examinations, rendering the process a mechanical test ability. Furthermore, many students failed the tests by only one mark.

The general public and other students were also disturbed with the university's record, since an increment in the number of failures could be seen in all the examinations of the University and not the medical ones alone. Consensus said that examinations at all stages were too difficult for a "youth of ordinary ability", though they were well taught. The results, it was said, were not comparable with those of other universities as the passing mark was higher in the Punjab, markedly so for the higher examination, whereas the standard of question papers fluctuated greatly. The government decided to lower the standard and bring it at par with the other Indian Universities to allow more students to pass. However, as the entrance examination was considered an inappropriate criterion to judge the academic suitability of students in a milieu where education was not sufficiently advanced, the next year the University Senate decided upon the Intermediate examination in Arts as the minimum entrance requirement, to be affected from 1897. This would prompt an increase in the pass percentage and raise standards, albeit there was a temporary decrease in the number of students on the rolls.

A building housing the Post-mortem theatre and a small two room Pathology laboratory was built in 1895.

During the last few years of the 1800's the minimum entrance requirement for the class of Assistant Surgeon was raised to the Intermediate Science or the First Arts examinations. A preliminary scientific examination was instituted for the second year of this class. Also, a class was started for the training of selected Ward Orderlies.

At the turn of the century, a College for university degree and diploma courses and a School for Health Assistants could be discerned under the blanket of this institution. A class for compounders was started in April 1901. In the College department, 55 students received scholarships from the Punjab government, governments of the North western and Central Provinces, Municipal committee and dufferin Funds, 1n the School department, 170 received stipend. Moreover, Rs. 100,000/- were finally sanctioned for a hostel.

DR. LT. COL. F. F. PERRY
(1903-1908)

Dr. LT. Col. F. F. Perry held the leadership position of the medical institution from 1903 to 1908. His policies emphasized on quality of medical training and professionalism. With the official affiliation of the College with the Punjab University in 1906, the primary science teaching was transferred to the Government College, relieving the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology of a heavy burden. The concomitant revision of Medical Regulations and updating it by the University increased the strain on the staff with a resultant addition of the Professor of Pathology, Professor of Midwifery and diseases of women, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Disease of the Ear, Nose & Throat, Assistant to the Professor of Medicine, Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, and Assistant to the Professor of Physiology during 1908 to 1909.

Meanwhile, in spite of rising expenditure there had been a fall in the number of students and a sustained low pass percentage in examinations. The differing viewpoints of the academicians and the bureaucrats regarding the function and problems of this institution can be seen in the correspondence between the Inspector General of Hospitals and the Principal. The former had

expressed apprehension at the low pass percentage from both the College and the School, resulting in difficulty in filling vacancies, particularly on the military side fed by the School, and asked for measures to reverse the trend. He also questioned the efficiency of the College since expenditure had increased despite fewer students.

According to the Principal, the fall in the average number of students on college rolls was due to several reasons. New Medical Regulations had been introduced by the University and enforced without the usual two years notice. Thus, at the time of applying for entrance, many students found themselves ineligible because they had either not done their Intermediate Science course or not taken the Biology and Chemistry tests then required. Also, the admission date had been changed with the Government College academic year starting in May, whereas College Classes always started in October; Moreover, there had been a delay in informing intending applicants through the Government Gazette and public newspapers. This, compounded by a misunderstanding as to whether the Government or the College would admit new entrants, led to many students missing the closing date and in other provinces being not admitted altogether.

Nevertheless, the number of applicants still exceeded the available vacancies. The number of free students was curtailed because of a lack of cadavers for dissection. The principal was in favour of increasing the "pay prospects and status of the Hospital Assistant class as a whole," to offer them an incentive.

While considering the maintenance cost, it should be remembered that the School and College catered for the needs of the whole of Northern and Central India and Burma, producing University graduates as well as hakims, hospital assistants, hospital orderlies, nurses and dais.

During 1906 to 1911, the Chemical Examiner vacated several rooms on his departure from the College premises. A separate Department of Physiology came into being and separate museums of Materia Medica, Hygiene and Midwifery were established.

The scarcity of cadavers for dissection and only one hospital to provide patients for study by students of both the College and the School impinged upon the efficiency of the institution, with consequent restriction of new admission. This was in spite of an increased popularity of sub assistant Surgeon diploma classes due to increased pay and raised status recently granted to them.

Scholarships were diverted with the transfer of the preliminary science teaching to the science colleges and the opening of a new Medical College in Lucknow which claimed finances from the United and Central Provinces.

To deal with the falling numbers of successful candidates, test examinations were instituted and only students clearing these were allowed to appear for the university examinations. This proved effective, as shown by the improved pass percentage in the subsequent examinations.

New professors for Pathology, Ophthalmic Surgery, Midwifery and Gynaecology were added to the staff with the splitting of the Chair of Materia Medica and Pathology. There was appointment of Assistants to the Professors of Physiology, Medicine and Materia Medica; three Clinical Assistants to the Professors of Surgery, Ophthalmic Surgery and Midwifery; and Demonstrator in Anatomy.

DR. LT. COL. D. W. SUTHERLAND
(1909-1921)

Dr. LT. Col. Sutherland was a man of courage and boldness. He served as principal from 1909 to 1921 and his tenure remembered for the developmental works, financial sustainability and marvelous construction extension works. During his tenure, the financial problems faced by the College were at last acknowledged and it was sought to rectify the situation by taking advantage of the King Edward Medical Memorial Fund. A public meeting on the 31st of July 1910 approved the proposals for the construction of a new, bigger Medical College and the expansion of its attached hospitals; The Mayo, The Albert Victor and The Lady Aitchison. The foundation stone of extension of King Edward Medical College was laid on the 21st of December 1911.

Dr. LT. Col. Sutherland gave a lot of emphasis on character building and moral values in students. As the Principal, he felt that a second chance should be given to students who had not cleared the Biology and Chemistry tests in the first attempt, to enable them to be eligible for entrance to the College. The University did not agree with his proposal submitted in 1912, but the Supplementary examinations were instituted later.

The paucity of lady doctors needed to run women hospitals and maternity dispensaries was also put on record by the Principal. Many female students of good families did not want to study in the classes with male students. Women from the Ludhiana Medical School were encouraged and motivated to join this College.

On the 12th of February, 1913, the students went on strike, till the 28th of February,1913. Consequently, four striking students were detained for a year and the scholarships of six were forfeited. An Inquiry Committee was appointed by the Punjab Government, but its reports were unavailable. The strike was perhaps triggered off by uncomplimentary remarks in British newspapers about Indian students studying in Great Britain and Scotland, who had acquired professional distinction. The Principal refused to approach higher authorities and grievances of students were not addressed. Ninety of the military class students were rusticated, though the conduct of the school students was reported to be satisfactory.

A Professor of Operative Surgery was appointed in 1915. Three assistant Surgeons were appointed as demonstrators in Anatomy and Physiology and a lecturer in Pathology. Tutorial groups were started with the increments in staff.

Work had started on the medical college extension project in 1914. The research block comprised the new Pathology, Physiology, and Hygiene Departments. The Viceroy, Lord Haringe of Penhurst, inaugurated the main block in 1915 on the 10th of November, Extensions to the Materia Medica and Anatomy block were also completed.

With the expansion of the College and its rolls and the reversion of many staff members to military during the first World War, the burden on the rest of the staff increased greatly. The Principal proposed that the government should separate the duties of the Principal of the College and the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Though it was expected that space would soon become scarce again, the completion of the new College buildings brought temporary relief. The K.E.M.C. at that time period comprised of:

(A) Patiala Block: administrative offices, a large library cum examination hall, four lecture theatres, a museum, a council room and common rooms for staff and students, **(B) Bahawalpur block** the pathology Department on the ground floor and the Physiology Department on the first floor each with a lecture heatre, practical classrooms. work rooms, etc. Rooms on the first floor were reserved for a Hygiene Department. **(C) Faridkot Block:** a complete unit for teaching Anatomy. **(D) Kapurthala Block:** The Department of Materia Medica. **(E) A cold storage block** with separate Pathology and medicolegal post-mortem theatres.

More and more applications were being received for admission each year: the number had doubled over the previous five years. The military department alone required ninety new graduates every year. Hence, Punjab civil and Burma entrants were cut down from 15 to 10, with no admissions for potential privately financed students from Indian states and Municipalities.

This led to frustration for the rejected applicants and also left the governments requirements unfulfilled. The College and School vied with each other for the lion's share of vacancies and facilities.

Finally, the only option left was something that had been urged over the years, namely, shifting the School to Amritsar, which had a big hospital and a large number of unclaimed bodies available for dissection. The separation of the College and School was effected in October, 1920. The next year, the College rolls listed 439 students as against 231 in 1916.
There was no special provident fund for the staff then, though some did subscribe to the general government provident fund. Students were not medically examined. The tutorial group system,

besides being of academic value, played a social role with a close and intimate contact between students and teachers, and provided a substitute for formal religious and moral instruction. In contrast to other universities in the country, there was no communal prejudice in the KEMC and the political unrest did not affect its working. Only two students participated in the non-cooperation movement and left the college.

DR. LT. COL. H. AINSWORTH
(1922-1923)

Lt. Col. H. Ainsworth served as Principal from 1922 to 1923. During his tenure , different departments were expanded and the number of students enrolled into the College increased to a great extent. Associated with the College, there was the large Mayo Hospital with 342 beds for clinical instructions to students. The College was supported by Government.

Education was given top priority and standardization. KEMC provided students the best available resources for the degree of M.D., M.S., and M.B.B.S. Lt. Col. H. Ainsworth was a man of wisdom and integrity. His leadership provided full Medical Curriculum as required by the General Council of Great Britain. The KEMC was under the immediate control of the Punjab Government and financial resources were provided for uplifting it.

DR. LT. COL. H. H. BROOME
(1923-1930)

Dr. H.H. Broome was appointed as Principal of King Edward Medical College from 1923 to 1930. His era was considered as a very progressive and golden period for the development of programs, buildings and hostels. Despite impediments, he managed to maintain best possible standards of Medical Education and moral development. One of the challenges faced by Dr. Broome was training in Midwifery. For instruction in Midwifery, students from this College used to go to Madras. Since the maximum number of students entertained was 60, either the number of admissions had to be limited to around 60 or some provision for teaching Midwifery had to be made in Lahore. This situation was brought to attention when the Government of Madras discontinued receiving KEMC students from 1925 to 1926.

A temporary maternity hospital was set up for practical Midwifery classes till the expected completion of a permanent hospital in 1927. The entries in 1924 were restricted to 75 students.

A university regulation requiring students to attend 20 Midwifery cases under adequate supervision precipitated another fall in the number of admissions in those years. In 1928 to

1929, 18 students less than the previous year were admitted: the number of Muslims fell from 182 to 168. The next year, there were 153 Muslims against 265 non-Muslims. However, solution was found in 1928 to 1929, a total of 26 pupil were trained at the temporary maternity hospital in Lahore. He was a strict administrator and his keen interests included sports, debates, personnel development and communication skills. He emphasized on the provision of better facilities in hostels for improved learning environment. His period was a period of progress in history of KEMC.

DR. LT. COL. J. J. HARPER NELSON
(1930-1935)

Lt. Col. Harper Nelson was a brilliant and hardworking man. He worked hard to persuade the Government for providing financial resources for playing fields, better hostels, swimming pools and better educational environment. He advocated service to humanity and welfare of the province. In his annual Principal's report for 1932 to 1933, he discussed the situation of the College at length. He said he realized that his proposals, such as those for a Pharmacology Department extension, swimming pool, better hostels and playing fields, entailed expense, but it was up to the Government to devise means to meet the expenditure. Despite proving its worth to the Government and people, the College had always been a victim of the Government's financial stringency in spite of a continuous voicing of demands for adequate financing.

He emphasized the need to bolster the College and provide a sound infrastructure for the welfare of the Province. He noted that no improvement either in accommodation or facilities had taken place over the past year, which was probably the worst in the history of the College in this respect.

In order to monitor the progress of the institution, a questionnaire was issued, which was a virtual indictment of the College. In replying to this scrutiny, his office staff had to work six weeks, nights and holidays included. This questionnaire had created a sense of insecurity in the staff and diverted their energies to worrying about their future and performance instead of devoting them to constructive purposes. However, the progressive reports of faculty were regularly monitored.

Lt. Col. Harper Nelson pointed out that the reputation of the College was widespread; applications for undergraduate studies had been received from, South America, Jamaica, Hong Kong, The Malay States, and Rome, Former students had obtained the MRCP (London & Edinburgh), FRCS (England and Edinburgh), Diplomas in Public Health, Tropical Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye. The success of alumni abroad pointed to a deep understanding of medical sciences in their Alma Mater which was jeopardized by financial strangulation. A special mention was made of the deficient resources of the Materia Medica Department in the report.

The report spoke of the success of the mixed class with 20 women on the roll but said that proper accommodation and comfort must be provided to the ladies, like at other institutions, in the country, and they must be protected from untoward influences.

The advocacy and struggle of Dr. J. J. Harper Nelson was acknowledged. The Government Hospital for Women and Children was officially opened by the Countess of Willingdon, on March 11th, 1933 and named after her. It provided training in Obstetrics to the College students for two years. Since the building was completed recently, it did not have enough beds to cater for all the students. Moreover, it was far flung, thereby impeding attendance at classes in the College.

Demands for an expansion of the Lady Willingdon Hospital fell on deaf ears. To add insult to

injury, the Indian medical Council in its turn criticized the College. The problem was that students received Practical Midwifery training in batches of five at a time due to a lack of accommodation and they could be kept for only 24 days. This did not fulfil attendance criteria required by regulations. Consequently, the College was disaffiliated in 1930 and as a compensation for space shortage, admission was cut from 75 to 60.

Since the College catered, besides Punjab, for the North West Frontier Province, Delhi Province, Baluchistan Administration, Jammu and Kashmir State, of the 75 normal seats, Punjab students were allotted 55 seats with 20 being reserved for students from the other areas. About 300 applications were received from Punjab every year.

The Director General, Indian Medical Service, wrote a letter of appreciation of the college staff, but it served only to cover up the Scrooge like attitude of the administration towards the institution.

In November 1935, the College celebrated the completion of its 75 years of existence despite the refusal of the Government to grant Rs. 6000/- for the **Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.** There was a banquet, sports, dinners, concerts and illuminations. His Excellency, the Governor of the former Punjab attended with his Ministers and Heads of Departments. The College was eulogized in speeches and public commendation followed.

In his report for 1935 to 1936, the Principal again complained of lack of funds.

Lt. Col. Harper Nelson was unable to continue because of ill health. He went on leave preparatory to retirement in November 1935.

DR. LT. COL. T. A. HUGHES
(1935-1936)

Lt. Col. Harper Nelson was succeeded by Lt. Col. T.A. Hughes who remained Principal for only a year and died in 1936. The College was again recognized for the MBBS degree by the General Medical Council of Great Britain in 1936 with retrospective effect. The DLO postgraduate course was started. The BDS degree was also instituted by the Punjab University. Construction of a swimming pool was started, financed by the Students Fund. **Capt. Ilahi Bakhsh** joined as the Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics who later became Principal.

DR. LT. COL. P. B. BHARUCHA
(1936-1939)

Lt. Col. T.A. Hughes was succeeded by Lt. Col. P. B. Bharucha who remained Principal till 1939. During his tenure the Materia Medica Block was extended in 1937 to 1938. Women students were awarded a number of scholarships from the Countess of Dufferin Fund, bringing the total scholarships to 64. An Embryology section was opened in the Anatomy department. **Dr. Riaz-e-Qadeer** was the only staff member to pass the primary FRCS (Eng) examination held in Bombay. A physical instructor and a chemist were also appointed.

DR. LT. COL. A. M. DICK
(1939-1941)

After the appointment of Lt. Col. P. B. Bharucha as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, he was succeeded by Lt. Col. A. M. Dick as principal. During his tenure Lt. Col. Mirajker took the Chair of Surgery and Lt. Col. B.S. Nat became Professor of Operative Surgery. Lt. Col. Bharucha had served the College with distinction as Professor of Anatomy and later as Professor of Surgery.

Research work, hitherto fore restricted along with other facilities, was being emphasized Rs.7000/- were allocated by the government for research on pneumonia in 1939. X-ray films were added to the Anatomy Department to aid teaching. An applied Therapeutics course was started for the Final Year students. Practical demonstrations in rural sanitation were arranged to impart pragmatic training and improve rural health services. A visiting team from England held the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology to be equivalent to that in some of the best medical schools in United Kingdom. The British Medical Association (Punjab branch) arranged a series of lectures on important subjects of Medicine.

The outbreak of the Second World War brought the students forward to volunteer in a body to serve the government. The Principal immediately organized a Medical College Ambulance Corps which completed its training with a deputed army Sergeant Major in February. Air-raid precaution classes were held. Women students trained for first aid with the Red Cross. The nursing staff also organized working parties to join the provincial Red Cross Society. His time was best known for practical problem solving skills and community services.

DR. LT. COL. V. R. MIRAJKER
(1941-1942)

Lt. Col. V. R. Mirajker was appointed as a Principal of KEMC and retired in 1942. He had excellent decision-making abilities and critical thinking. He also took the chair of Surgery and extended free services to the under-served communities. During his tenure he made a quick action for three Biochemistry laboratories and a Photographic Department for Pathology.

He motivated staff members of Anatomy Department and engaged in more research and postgraduate work in Anatomy Department. The Department of Pharmacology delivered lectures on Pharmacy, Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology jointly with the University.

The Pathology Department made allowance for various Government and aided hospitals, dispensaries and charitable hospitals in the provinces. More local laboratories were established by him; this resulted in an increase in both the diagnostic services of the Department and the number of charitable institutions eligible for free service at this laboratory.

The examinations carried out, numbered 22,542 as against 19,053 the previous year.

DR. LT. COL. S. H. HAYES
(1942-1944)

In April 1942 Lt. Col. N.S. Hayes took over as Principal and continued until 10th December 1944 when he died. During his tenure the College was making a substantial contribution towards the Indian Army Medical Corps. A joint conference of the medical specialists of the North Western Army and Central Command was held in the College in January,1944. The College roll registered a gradual fall in numbers during this time.

The Government purchased a plot worth Rs. 400,000/- and earmarked it for the expansion of the College. The Principal asked for more Biochemistry laboratories and further facilities for Photographic Department in Pathology. Revision of the teaching terms of the College started in order to economize the students time.

The Anatomy Department encouraged its staff members to engage in improving research and postgraduate work, but frequent transfers of the junior teachers and a heavy workload hampered endeavours in this direction. The Department of Pharmacology taught Pharmacy,

Pharmaceutics and Pharmacology jointly with the University of the Punjab, the Professor of the Department also being the head of the University's Pharmaceutical section.

Lt. Col. Hayes had served the college with distinction first as Professor of Physiology and then as Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology. The Midwifery and Gynaecology Museum at the Lady Willingdon Hospital is a permanent reminder of his great services.

DR. LT. COL. S. SARGOOD FRY
(1944-1947)

Lt. Col. Hayes was succeeded by Lt. Col. A. Sargood Fry as Principal and Dr. M. Black assumed charge as Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology on the 2nd February 1945.

The Pathology Department catered to various government and aided hospitals, dispensaries and charitable hospitals in the provinces, which formed the bulk of its work. Local laboratories were established further with an increase in both the diagnostic services of the Department and the number of charitable institutions eligible for free service at this laboratory. The examinations carried out, numbered 22,542 as against 19,053 the previous year. In 1945 to 1946, a fulltime biochemist was sanctioned to aid the Professor in teaching Chemical Pathology and running the laboratory.

The establishment of a mobile research unit for epidemiological research was sanctioned with effect from the following financial year. He was a visionary person and established the effective

systems and field units for collection, interpretation, analysis and dissemination of information. He had a keen interest in research and evidence-based practice. He was well versed with the knowledge and skills to perform planning, implementation and evaluation. He had the deep insight into the problems of the community and proposed solutions to the Government.

Dr. S. Sargood Fry had visionary policies to flourish research, medical education and community services. He was instrumental in collection of health related data, reporting of prevalence of diseases and health problems, burden of disease and preventive measures. He made great contributions to research and evidence based policies.

DR. LT. COL. B. S. NAT
(1947-1947)

Lt. Col. Fry went on leave preparatory to retirement in June, 1947 and was succeeded by Lt. Col. B.S. Nat.

During his tenure, **Dr. Amir-ud-Din** was appointed as Professor of Clinical Surgery on transfer from Amritsar and Lt. Col. S.M.K. Mallick who was Principal and Professor of Medicine in Glancy Medical College Amritsar was appointed as Professor of Medicine in place of Dr. Yar Muhammad Khan who retired on the 30th April 1947.

DR. LT. COL. ILAHI BAKHSH
(1947-1954, 1955-1959)

Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh was the **First Pakistani Principal** of the College. He and other Muslim staff took over from the Hindu and Sikh teachers on the afternoon of the 14th August 1947.

Dr. Shujaat Ali, Dr. Riaz-i-Qadeer, Dr. M.A. Pirzada and Dr. A. Hamid Sheikh took over as Professor of Physiology, Clinical Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Pathology respectively. Dr. M. Bashir was Professor of Ophthalmology and Ear, Nose & Throat and Dr. Amir-ud-Din took over as Professor of Surgery. Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh remained Principal from 1947 until his retirement except for a short period in 1955 when Lt. Col. S.M.K. Mallick was the Principal.

At the time of partition, out of 489 students in the College, 234 were Hindus and Sikhs, who migrated to Indian Universities in 1947. 228 Muslim and Christian students joined King Edward Medical College, Lahore from Indian Institutions. The migrations to King Edward Medical College included 50 students of LMS class from Glancy Medical College Amritsar; 7 LMS class students including one student of LSMF class from Women Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; 1 from Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; 6 from King George Medical

College, Lucknow; 26 from Agra Medical College, Agra; 1 from Grant Medical College, Bombay; 1 from Gwalior Medical College, Gwalior; 19 from Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

Total of the 606 students in the College, 593 were Muslim, 11 Indian Christians and 2 European and Anglo-Indians.

Dr. M.A.H. Siddiqui was the MS of Mayo Hospital, till his deputation to the Dow Medical College, when Professor Amir-ud-Din relieved him.

In the early days of independence, the college and hospital had to remain at battle stations to administer treatment to the near destitute masses of humanity pouring in to Pakistan. After the first year of extreme difficulty and organizational handicap, even the students were able to cope well with the situation.

Casualties were accommodated in verandahs of Surgical Wards, in Medical and Eye Wards, the United Christian Hospital and the Forman Christian College. With students and social workers, the Departments of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Anatomy under Professor Amir du Din, Prof. Riaz-i-Qadeer and Captain Sardar Ali Sheikh worked round the clock for several months to restore normalcy. Stoppage of traditional supply of cholera vaccine from the Kasauli Research Institute due to the partition created a crisis. This crisis was promptly dealt by the Pathology Department by starting the **manufacture of anti-cholera vaccine**. This task was accomplished with the help of trained personnel and the Muslim laboratory assistants who migrated from Kasauli.

Pakistan emerged as a new State on the World map in 1947. Amongst jubilation and celebrations, Pakistan flag hoisted on the sacred soil of Pakistan. In the wake of this unique historical achievement, there was a tragic exchange of population. Wave after wave of human flood escaping from the communal riots ushered in with untold miseries and loss of life and

property.

In the face of this unprecedented burden, the new State of Pakistan mobilized all its resources and its meager medical manpower to cope with the tremendous volume of preventive and curative work in the sprawling refugee camps all along the border region of the country. The immediate problems were medicine, vaccines, bandages, ointments, food, shelter and clothing. Long-term planning for permanent settlement of the newly arrived citizens of the state who actively participated in Pakistan movement, was also a concern.

King Edward Medical College was the only seat of medical learning in the entire country and that too was left badly mauled due to exodus of non-Muslim teaching staff who were in vast majority at the time of independence.

The new generation of Kemcolians took on the challenge and proved their abilities.

With the opening of the Fatima Jinnah Medical College, admission of women to the KEMC was stopped during 1948 to 1949. Postgraduate teaching for Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.), Diploma is Gynaecology and Obstetrics (D.G.O.), Diploma in Medical Radiation Therapy (D.M.R.T.), and TDD was instituted. Research papers published in this period include “Chronic Intestinal Obstruction” by Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer, “Etiology of Gallstones” by Professor Amir ud Din, “Coronary Heart Disease in Pakistan” by Prof. Pirzada and a paper on Tuberculosis by Dr. A.H. Anwar.

Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh was an excellent teacher, researcher and author. He was surrounded by galaxies of genius people who were skilled professionals and outstanding researchers. Tamgh-i-Pakistan was awarded in 1958 to Professors M. A. Pirzada and Amir ud Din, the latter also being awarded the Sitara-i-Imtiaz in 1960.

Dr. Ilahi Baksh had drafted his monumental work on Medicine while a prisoner of the

Japanese. This was published shortly before his death in April 1960, while he was serving on the Medical Reforms Commission.

On a different note, Col. Ilahi Bakhsh was known for writing a phenomenal amount of work on Medicine. For his endless and splendid achievement, he was awarded the prestigious "Sitara-i-Quaid-i-Azam" in 1959. His work was later on published in 1960.

DR. S. M. K. MALICK
(1954-1955)

Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh was succeeded by Dr. S. M. K. Malick as Principal in 1954. He was known for his leadership qualities and team work. His tenure witnessed establishment of new departments. A Department of Paediatrics was started in 1948 under Dr. S.M.K. Malick, who was upgraded as Professor of Medicine (Paediatrics) in 1955. The Department of Orthopaedic Surgery was created in July 1956 under Dr. Ayyub Ahmed Khan, (father of ex care taker Health Minister of Punjab Prof. Jawad Sajid Khan.)

PROF. DR. RIAZ-I-QADEER
(1959-1966)

On 7th March 1959, Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh went on leave before retirement and was succeeded by Prof. Dr. Riaz-i-Qadeer as Principal, who received confirmation for this post in September the same year. The title of the post was changed to Chairman Academic Council in December 1959.

Professor Dr. Riaz-i-Qadeer, a distinguished Kemcolian, a surgeon, superb clinician, influential teacher and great administrator. He left an incredible mark on this institution, now named King Edward Medical University.

He was born in Sialkot in 1907 to a well-educated family of scholars. His father, an author and historian, passed away early in his life and Dr. Qadeer was subsequently raised by his uncle who was a scholar and a writer. His uncle was an inspiring influence in his life, nurturing young Riaz to ensure that he reached his potential. The young man grew up to be a brilliant student earning honors. He completed his early studies at Government College, Lahore, before entering King Edward Medical College in 1926 where he excelled and was the best graduate of KE class of 1931. He had the distinct honor of passing his FRCS in his first attempt in Bombay, a rare

feat for an Indian and earned a fellowship from the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

The College also entertained Dentistry and Pharmacy students and classes for both the courses were held. A reforms commission appointed by the Government made recommendations included new Ophthalmology building, new kitchens, better x-ray machines, larger supply of x-ray films, appointments of medical officers for radio diagnosis and better maintenance of hospital record.

In 1960, there were 23 foreign students and 24 students from East Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baluchistan.

A Medical Reforms Commission appointed by the Government started work in January 1960 to study and evaluate medial education and research. In its report to the President, the Commission said that it saw "the frustrated professional working under a too detailed administration and found administration rendered ineffective by its inability to reach the doctor in the field". Doctors in rural areas were isolated, being visited only for inspection and extremely deficient in facilities and equipment.

There was a shortage of both senior and junior staff. Overwork and general dissatisfaction led to different sections of the educational system laying blame on each other. Teachers were overburdened with administrative duties. Thus, officers from the armed forces, usually Lt. Colonels, were seconded to serve as administrators who were to be permanent secretaries of the Boards of Governors of various institutions. Lt. Col. Rafique Ahmed Khan was the first administrator of KEMC, appointed on the 3rd March 1959. His successor was Lt. Col. Nawab Khan.

At the completion of its 100 years of existence, the college had a turnover of about 100 students yearly, with 679 men and 55 women undergraduates on the roll. The Mayo

Hospital now held 800 beds and the Lady Willingdon a 100 beds. There were also 20 postgraduate students, including one lady. The exam and academic programs were revised by the University. The Library had 16,173 books and a reading room. The four men and one women's hostel housed 401 and 27 hostellers respectively, plus 9 postgraduate residents.

Primary FRCS examinations were discontinued after trial owing to fewer students. Postgraduates took the MD/MS degrees despite the fact that the courses of studies were not regularly conducted.

New chairs were created in operative surgery, ENT, clinical Midwifery, Anesthesia and Cardiology.

New Departments established in Mayo Hospital, included Thoracic Surgery, Cardiology, Dermatology, Orthopaedic and Paediatrics.

The new buildings including Out Patients Department in Rattan Bagh, 50 bed Children Hospital, a wing of the AVH to house 32 patients, Lahore General Hospital, Radium Institute were constructed.

In its report on K.E. Medical College the Medical Reform Committee concluded as follows:

"Despite the fortuitousness which has often appeared to characterize its progress during the past century its achievement has been quite remarkable, especially in view of its narrow financial resources."

The King Edward Medical College, Lahore remained for a long time the only institution of its kind in the Northern part of the Subcontinent and during pre-independence period attracted students also from South East Asia, British Africa and even the West Indies. After independence

it has served the needs not only of the country but also of the brotherly Muslim countries.

The following countries have been sending their students for medical studies to the College: Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Jordon, Bahrain, Malaysia, Iran, Kuwait, Syria, Palestine, Qatar, Egypt, South Yemen, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, UAE, Nepal, Lebanon, Gambia, Kenya, Libya, Sweden, Britain, Afghanistan and Canada.

The King Edward Medical College has been actively engaged in postgraduate studies also and after 1960 emphasis was placed on postgraduate diploma courses leading to postgraduate qualifications. These courses and training programs have lead to the following Diplomas.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), Master of Surgery (MS), Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology (D.M.R.E.), Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (D.T.C.D.), Diploma in Laryngology and Ontology (D.L.O.), Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (D.O.M.S.), Diploma in Clinical Pathology (D.C.P.), Diploma in Medical Radiation Therapy (D.M.R.T.), Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis (D.M.R.D.), Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics (D.G.O.), Fellow of College of Physicians and Surgeons (F.C.P.S.)

In addition, a six months preparatory course for primary FRCS was also instituted in 1961. The course lasted four-years and out of a total of 211 candidates 87 passed the primary FRCS of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

The courses were initially organized by the Professors from the Royal College of Surgeons, England, namely Professor R. J. Last and Professor David Salome. Later on, however, these courses were fully conducted by the local staff comprising Professor Afzal, Professor Alamdar Hussain, Professor R.K. Madan, Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer and Professor Hameed Sheikh, initially all the examiners came from England but later Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer and Professor Hameed Sheikh were appointed by the Royal College of Surgeons, England as examiners which

was a unique honour for the King Edward Medical College.

The postgraduate examination of the Royal College of Surgeons were abandoned when the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan came into being. The College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan offers MCPS and FCPS Diplomas in most subjects as postgraduate qualifications. The diploma courses have been taken over by the Postgraduate Medical Institute which was established at the King Edward Medical College campus in 1974 and was first of its kind in the Punjab. It was temporarily housed in the experimental medicine and animal house of King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

Professors of King Edward Medical College, Lahore extended full participation in the postgraduate courses conducted by the Postgraduate Medical Institute without any financial demands. King Edward Medical College Alumni being spread far and wide both within the country and abroad, are bringing a good name to their country and Alma Mater as teachers of repute, scholars and practitioners of medicine. The senior teaching staff of the college willingly imparted postgraduate education at no cost basis in addition to the heavy undergraduate teaching duties. This act of dedication is indeed very commendable.

In1957, Professor Mahboob Rabbani retired from service and was succeeded by Professor Abdul Hameed Khan.

The number of students on College roll rose to 753 from 1957 to 1958. The construction work on the new hostels for men and women students was completed. After October 1958 Administrators were appointed in the various medical colleges, King Edward Medical College being no exception.

The year 1965 also saw Indo-Pak war when Senior Clinical teachers played active part in giving expert medical aid to the war casualties.

During the tenure of Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer Administrators were appointed by the Martial Law authorities which had taken over the administration of the country in 1958.

The first Administrator was Lt. Col. Rafique Ahmed Khan and second was Lt. Col. Nawab Khan. These Administrators continued from March 1959 to June 1962. During this period Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer worked as Chairman Academic Council. At the time of the centenary celebrations of the College in 1960, Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer was the Chairman Academic Council and Lt. Col Nawab Khan was the Administrator of the College. To meet the shortage of doctors in the country new Medical Colleges were opened.

It is a credit again to the King Edward Medical College that most of the teaching staff of these young institutions was provided by the Alumni of this College.

Consequently, much of the financial resources had to be diverted to these newer institutions and this adversely affected the pace of development of the Mother Institution, King Edward Medical College.

Prof. Dr. Riaz-i-Qadeer remained on seat of office from 1959 to June 1966. During his period, work on the construction of various departments was completed and plans were made for additional developments. All of this credit goes to Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer for his ingenious planning and foresight as Principal. To name a few, departments of Orthopaedics, Cardiac Surgery, Urology and Chest Surgery (belonging to the surgical sector) and Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases, Cardiology, Dermatology, Paediatrics and Neurology (belonging to the medical sector) were strengthened and their foundation was laid during the tenure of Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer as Principal. He also worked as Chairman of the Academic Council.

Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer's tenure as the Principal of King Edward Medical College and Dean of Post Graduate Medical Institute was an eventful period. In a span of a few years, he along with

his outstanding team of doctors brought a revolution in medical and surgical education and treatment of disease in Pakistan. In recognition of his extraordinary services in the field of medicine and surgery, the President of Pakistan awarded him with the civil award, "Sitara-e-Khidmat" in 1962.

He was a skilled surgeon who would not hesitate to take the most difficult cases, often with favorable results. In the words of one of his assistants, Prof. Dr. Aslam Ilahi, "He was a born surgeon; resolute, careful and thorough, with sound judgement and gifted hands, who operated like a fine accomplished craftsman. I have never seen a surgeon so bold, precise and quick at work." He was a man of character who lived by strong, unique value and principles and displayed unusual courage, patriotism, honor, duty and dedication. As described by one of his colleagues, "What a lovable and fine person he was, so capable, so curiously shy and retiring till you gained his confidence; he was an embodiment of honesty, loyalty and uprightness."

Hard working, he was always doing too much: if not operating, he was making rounds, teaching students, writing papers, working on curricula or attending administrative meetings and conferences. He was actively involved in research, published extensively, reviewed a number of medical publications, wrote chapters in medical books, and read papers in many national and international forums. He paid attention to minute details and ensured that proper facilities were provided for medical and ancillary staff under him.

He believed in giving back more than he received in life. No matter how exhausted he was, he would never forget to tell bedtime stories to his children. Deeply religious, he memorized the Holy Quran after his retirement, helped build a mosque in his neighbourhood and funded other mosques requiring help. He passed away at the age of 86 on October 25th, 1993 and rests in peace in Lahore. He lived a life that most of us want and must be smiling somewhere to see the trees he planted so carefully, bearing fruit.

PROF. DR. ABDUL HAMEED SHEIKH
(1966-1969)

Professor Abdul Hameed Sheikh, Professor of Pathology took over the charge of the office of Principal in June 1966 and continued until July 1969.

The main achievement during this period was the construction of a building to house the institute of Experimental Medicine and an animal house to foster research abilities and creative thinking among students. This building was to facilitated animal experiments for the training of undergraduates and postgraduates and met the needs of the Pathology Department. The facility also helped the teachers and postgraduates to conduct basic research in the College campus. The subsequent years however saw the housing of the Postgraduate Institute in the building again out of necessity unfortunately at the expense of the purpose for which this building and equipment were put up in the first place.

The College used to experience water shortage in the summer months particularly, leading to interruption of practical and laboratory work. The gardens also suffered due to lack of water

supply. However, a new tube well was installed from1968 to 1969 which helped to overcome the problem of water supply both for the laboratory needs and irrigation of gardens.

During this period, a **lending library** was also established, which was a very good facility for the undergraduates, especially for those students who could not buy their own books. They could then borrow their text books from the lending library.

More medical journals and magazines were added to the already existing ones which further helped in the academic pursuits of the undergraduate and postgraduate students.

The existing Departments of Paediatrics and Dermatology were improved, and two new specialties were added during this period. i.e. Neurology and Experimental Medicine. He continued to work as Principal till 1969. He was a renowned Professor of Pathology. The construction of the building of Institute of Experimental Medicine and an animal house goes to his credit. Its goal was to expedite and facilitate the research at undergraduate and postgraduate level with experimentation. He brought innovations and cutting edge technologies to improve the Pathology Department.

PROF. DR. SARDAR ALI SHEIKH
(1969-1969, 1971-1973)

Professor Abdul Hameed Sheikh retired in July 1969 and Professor Sardar Ali Sheikh took over as Principal in the same month. His term was short, about four months, after which he handed over the charge to Professor N.A. Seyal who remained Principal from December 1969 to September 1971.

Professor Sardar Ali Sheikh took over the charge of Principal again from Professor N.A. Seyal in September 1971 and remained Principal until April I973. Soon after he took over the second Indo-Pakistan war broke out in December 1971 and once again the country was plunged into tragedy and disaster. The East wing of Pakistan was separated as a result, and lots of casualties occurred in the West wing due to indiscriminate air attack.

The Alumni of this College once again stood behind their brethren in war and gave valuable medical help and treatment both at Lahore and in the war affected areas.

During this period the second storey, started earlier, for the Girls Hostel was completed. A new

Boys Hostel was sanctioned by the Government. Books, furniture and equipment was purchased for the basic departments and the Department of Experimental Medicine.

An **Auditorium** was constructed to accommodate large assemblies and conferences in 1972-73. Ironically, what seemed adequate at that time proved too small within a few years. At present due to the large intake of students, this 250-seated auditorium does not serve the purpose it was intended to serve.

A **mosque** was built on the College premises for the benefit of the students. The money for the mosque was mainly provided by the Government, but the Auqaf Department and the students themselves also contributed through their union funds, a noble gesture indeed.

A cold storage plant in the Anatomy Department had become unserviceable due to passage of time and a new one was sanctioned in its place. The Departments of Community Medicine (Hygiene), Forensic Medicine, neurology and an additional medical unit were separately accommodated during this period. The Department of Cardiovascular Surgery set up in May 1968, was put on a proper footing by a qualified Cardiac Surgeon, Dr. Mohammad Aslam Cheema.

The number of scholarships and fee remissions were increased by the Government during this period, thus helping the needy students financially. A total of over 150 different scholarships and over 80 fee remissions of either total or half fee existed during this period.

PROF. DR. N. A. SEYAL
(1969-1971,1979-1981)

Professor N. A. Seyal was a man of principle. He took over the charge of the office of Principal first in 1969 and later again in 1979 after 1971. During his tenure the land was purchased for new campus of KEMC, many new departments were established, and international collaborations were strengthened.

During his period many development schemes moved ahead. These included additions and alterations of six lecture theatres, addition and alternation of back verandah of Pharmacology Department, improvement of electric supply to the Physiology Department, purchase of equipment for the research and experimental medicine departments and purchase of air conditioners for the basic departments. Installation of electron microscope (the first of its kind in the country for the Anatomy Department) through the Colombo plan and the construction of a new Boys Hostel helped accommodate the increasing number of students.

The most important achievement was the purchase of land for a new Campus of the Medical

College and a Training Hospital near the University of the Punjab Campus, Lahore.

Thus, writes the Principal in this annual report, "One hundred and five acres of land have been purchased at a total cost of Rs. 15,00,000/- for the construction of a new Medical College and a Teaching Hospital near the University Campus Lahore during 1969 to 70. Program PCI for the scheme has since been submitted to the Government for approval of scheme and provision of funds. The building of this college is very old and require lots of modifications, additions and alterations to meet the needs of the day".

However, circumstances did not allow this project to prosper and the opening of new medical college put such a burden on the financial resources of the Government that this idea remained a mere dream.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan retired in 1979 and professor N.A. Seyal took over as Principal of the College for his second term of office and remained so from April 1979 to July 1981. Soon after taking over, Professor NA. Seyal actively followed the threads of establishing contact with KEMC Alumni Association of North America. The idea materialized in March 1980 when the first KEMC Alumni International Symposium was held at King Edward Medical College.

Owing to the keen interest of Professor N.A. Seyal the implementation of KEMU alumni symposia materialized which was an initiative of professor M. Akhtar Khan

The second KEMC Alumni International Symposium took place in March 1981 and was enjoyed by all the participants. As December was the time of the year when most of Alumni in North America found time to visit Pakistan, it was decided to hold the subsequent symposia in December each year. By now there was a general feeling that a prominence should be granted to this arrangement by forming a KEMC Alumni Association at an international level so that a strong link is constantly maintained to encourage cooperation and kinship amongst the

graduates of the college. A draft constitution was prepared and finalized.

The college convocation was held on 30th of March 1980 in which Professor N.A. Seyal outlined the progress of the college and its various departments. He further supported the medical education centre. The centre had learning sessions, trainings and conducted workshops for more than 100 medical teachers from various medical colleges of Punjab about the latest educational methods and innovations.

Professor N. A. Seyal retired in July I981 and Professor K Saadiq Hussain took over as Principal of the College. The spirit of KEMC Alumni symposia received a renewed vigor with Professor K. Saadiq Hussain who was as keen in the idea as his two predecessors. In fact, the enthusiasm generated by Professor K. Saadiq Hussain was so great that the third symposium was planned for December the same year after a gap of nine months instead of putting it off till next December.

Professor N.A. Seyal was the Chairman and Professor Munawar Hayat, Secretary of the organizing committee for the first two KEMC Alumni International Symposia. As Professor N. A. Seyal retired in July 1981, it was decided by the College Council unanimously that with Professor Khawaja Saadiq Hussain as the new Chairman of Organizing Committee, Professor Munawar Hayat will continue as Secretary of the Organizing Committee and arrange for the 3rd Alumni International Symposium in December 1981.

The 3rd Alumni International Symposium was held in December 1981. On this occasion a shield of honour was presented by the KEMC Alumni Association of North America to Professor N.A. Seyal who had now retired and Professor Munawar Hayat for their pioneer work in putting the symposia on firm footing and making them a part of college traditions.

After the 3rd Alumni Symposium, Professor I.A.K. Tareen took over from Professor Munawar

Hayat as Secretary Organizing Committee while Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain, Principal of the College remained Chairman of the Organizing committee. Under their able guidance subsequent KEMC Alumni International Symposia were held in December 1982 and December 1984.

Like his predecessors, his tenure also saw great developments. Apart from being a great Principal, he was also given credit for the implementation of KEMC Alumni Symposium that was a project whose conceptualization was the dream of Professor M. Akhtar Khan.

Professor N.A. Seyal was also appointed as the Chairman and Professor Munawar Hayat as Secretary of the first two Organizing Committees of KEMC Alumni International Symposium.

PROF. DR. MUHAMMAD AKHTAR KHAN
(1973-1979)

Professor Sardar Ali Sheikh retired in April, 1973 and Professor Mohammad Akhtar Khan took over as Principal in April, 1973.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan remained Principal from 1973 to April, 1979. During this period, sub-speciality departments were established in the Medical College with full-fledged professorial chairs. The period of Professor M. Akhtar Khan was a period of remarkable growth in the history of the College with regard to expansion of the the existing units and establishment of new units. **After Professor Riaz-i-Qadeer the name of Professor M. Akhtar Khan stands out distinctly** as architect of the academic units of the college. Medical Units increased from three to five, surgical units increased from three to four. Ophthalmology and ENT units both had an additional professorial chair created during this period.

Neurology Unit was accommodated independently in Madden Gopal Wing of the Mayo Hospital and came into being as a separate unit. In the Department of Paediatrics, a chair of preventive

Paediatrics was created. New professorial chairs were created for Departments of Psychiatry, Radiology and Radiotherapy as hitherto these departments were not represented at the college but functioned at the hospital level only.

The Annual College Convocation had not been held for seven years since 1971 and it was in Professor M. Akhtar Khan's tenure that college convocation was held on 23 of February 1978 in which President of Pakistan, Mr. Fazal Ellahi Chaudhry was the Chief Guest. As this convocation had been held after a long gap it was particularly rejoiced by the college faculty members as well as students. The college gazette published a special convocation number on the occasion.

A contact with KEMC Alumni of North America was established initially during the tenure of Professor Sardar Ali Sheikh but it was during the tenure of Professor M. Akhtar Khan, Dr. Amanullah visited the college and laid the foundations of what was subsequently to constitute an important land mark in establishing fraternal bonds between the alma mater and our Alumni from all over the world and particularly from North America.

In 1974 first workshop was held under the auspices of WHO in which facilitators from Iran took part and laid foundation for trained local manpower consisting of Professor M. Akhtar Khan as the leader. Other eminent name included Professor K. Saadiq Hussain, Professor S.A.R. Gardezi, Professor Taqayya Sultana Abdi and Professor Munawar Hayat. The trained and highly motivated teachers of King Edward Medical College, established a Medical Education Centre under the guidance of Professor M. Akhtar Khan with Professor I.A.K Tareen appointed as Secretary Medical Education Centre.

This gradually grew larger and medical teachers both from King Edward Medical College and other local colleges were associated with it as facilitators and as participants of the workshop. Among those were Professor I.A.K. Tareen, Dr. Khalil Rana and Professor Nasib R. Awan, from

King Edward Medical College, Professor R.K. Madan and Professor Nabiha Hassan from Fatima Jinnah Medical College and Professor Ijaz Ahsan from Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore.

Subsequently during the tenure of Professor Kh. Saadiq Husain as Principal this expanded into Provincial Medical Education Centre. Provincial Medical Education Centre conducted workshops on Medical Education and Evaluation both at the King Edward Medical College and other medical colleges of the province including Nishtar Medical College, Multan and Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur. The provincial Medical Centre is housed in a portion of Patiala Block.

Postgraduate Medical Institute was initiated in the experimental medicine block and animal house, adjacent to the pathology Department of the College. The new Casualty Block which was subsequently built and commissioned into use was initiated during the tenure of Professor M. Akhtar Khan. The Dermatology Department was built in the Out-Patient Block of Mayo Hospital. As the old premises of Dermatology Department were vacated, the Department of Neurology was accommodated in the Madan Gopal wing of the Hospital where the Dermatology Department was previously housed.

A scheme for the construction of a well-planned modern department of Neurology was prepared and sent to the Government in 1979.

During this period repairs and renovation of the college buildings continued, a new hostel block was completed in the Mayo Hospital. New Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery, Urology, and Psychiatry were also established. A new unit in Lady Willingdon Hospital, for Obstetrics and Gynecology was created and extension of Neurosurgery unit at Lahore General Hospital, was completed. An intensive care unit was established in the Mayo Hospital, for patients of ischaemic myocardial disease.

The Islamic Summit Conference took place in Lahore in 1974 and the Staff of King Edward Medical College, gave round the clock medical care to the visiting Heads of the States and the **dignitaries both at the airport and at their respective places of residence.**

In December 1976 King Edward Medical College hosted a National Teachers Convention in which teachers from all the Medical Colleges of Pakistan gathered for a three-days Conference in which vital issues were taken up for discussion in order to improve medical education, revise curricula, modernize examination techniques, lay down objectives and make instruction methods more relevant to the objectives. Views expressed in the Conference by the Medical teachers from all over the country were compiled in the form of proceedings and recommendations of the Conference. These were approved by the Government and implemented. Prof. M. Akhtar Khan was himself keenly interested in the subject of medical education and established a Medical Education Centre at the College.

A number of senior teachers attended courses and seminars on medical education and evaluation in Shiraz, Iran and Dundee, UK. Amongst them were Professors M. Akhtar Khan, K. Saadiq Hussain, S.A.R. Gardezi and Taqayya Sultana Abdi. This was to form a nucleus for the establishment of a Provincial Medical Education Centre which undertook the task of conducting education workshops from time to time at King Edward Medical College and also at other medical colleges in the Punjab. These workshops exposed more and more teachers to this new experience and learning. Some of the senior teachers at King Edward Medical College and the other two medical colleges at Lahore also attended workshops at the college of physicians and surgeons, Pakistan, Karachi. **A permanent Medical Education Centre headed by Professor M. Akhtar Khan was established in the premises of King Edward Medical College with Prof. Tareen as its secretary, as well as a sub office of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan, Karachi. Professor M. Akhtar Khan was the Vice President of CPSP.**

These developments considerably paved the way for postgraduate studies and examinations at Lahore for the benefit of postgraduate students from the Punjab.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan retired in 1979 and Professor N.A. Seyal took over as Principal of the College for his second term of office and remained so from April 1979 to July 1981.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan was also the Vice President of College of Physicians and Surgeons and later on, a sub-office of the College was opened at Patiala Block. Another greatest accomplishment was his meeting with Dr. Amanullah Khan. This meeting acted as a catalyst that lead to KEMCAANA's association with KEMC. He was a champion of building strong ties between KEMCAANA and King Edward Medical College, believing that both sides would greatly profit from a close collaboration. Towards this goal, he provided much encouragement and support, he was credited with laying the foundations for this relationship that resulted in formal involvement of KEMCAANA in medical education through CME programs at King Edward Medical College.

Prof. M. Akhtar Khan also exhibited remarkable teaching skills. In his teaching rounds he exhibited a deep and thorough knowledge of pathophysiology along with an understanding of how to convey its concepts. In his bedside rounds, his precision challenged and motivated his trainees to learn and emulate his example.

Professor Akhtar Khan's influence has been extensive and profound, both at King Edward Medical College and across Pakistan. His seriousness of purpose, pursuit of perfection and dependable steadfastness elicited love from students, loyalty from colleagues, and reverence throughout the medical profession. His students strive to continue his legacy to lead institutions and programs in Pakistan, North America, and other lands, passing on the lessons that learned from him.

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This gradually grew larger and medical teachers both from King Edward Medical College and other local colleges were associated with it as facilitators and as participants of the workshop. Among those were Professor I.A.K. Tareen, Dr. Khalil Rana and Professor Nasib R. Awan, from

King Edward Medical College, Professor R.K. Madan and Professor Nabiha Hassan from Fatima Jinnah Medical College and Professor Ijaz Ahsan from Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore.

Subsequently during the tenure of Professor Kh. Saadiq Husain as Principal this expanded into Provincial Medical Education Centre. Provincial Medical Education Centre conducted workshops on Medical Education and Evaluation both at the King Edward Medical College and other medical colleges of the province including Nishtar Medical College, Multan and Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur. The provincial Medical Centre is housed in a portion of Patiala Block.

Postgraduate Medical Institute was initiated in the experimental medicine block and animal house, adjacent to the pathology Department of the College. The new Casualty Block which was subsequently built and commissioned into use was initiated during the tenure of Professor M. Akhtar Khan. The Dermatology Department was built in the Out-Patient Block of Mayo Hospital. As the old premises of Dermatology Department were vacated, the Department of Neurology was accommodated in the Madan Gopal wing of the Hospital where the Dermatology Department was previously housed.

A scheme for the construction of a well-planned modern department of Neurology was prepared and sent to the Government in 1979.

During this period repairs and renovation of the college buildings continued, a new hostel block was completed in the Mayo Hospital. New Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery, Urology, and Psychiatry were also established. A new unit in Lady Willingdon Hospital, for Obstetrics and Gynecology was created and extension of Neurosurgery unit at Lahore General Hospital, was completed. An intensive care unit was established in the Mayo Hospital, for patients of ischaemic myocardial disease.

The Islamic Summit Conference took place in Lahore in 1974 and the Staff of King Edward Medical College, gave round the clock medical care to the visiting Heads of the States and the **dignitaries both at the airport and at their respective places of residence.**

In December 1976 King Edward Medical College hosted a National Teachers Convention in which teachers from all the Medical Colleges of Pakistan gathered for a three-days Conference in which vital issues were taken up for discussion in order to improve medical education, revise curricula, modernize examination techniques, lay down objectives and make instruction methods more relevant to the objectives. Views expressed in the Conference by the Medical teachers from all over the country were compiled in the form of proceedings and recommendations of the Conference. These were approved by the Government and implemented. Prof. M. Akhtar Khan was himself keenly interested in the subject of medical education and established a Medical Education Centre at the College.

A number of senior teachers attended courses and seminars on medical education and evaluation in Shiraz, Iran and Dundee, UK. Amongst them were Professors M. Akhtar Khan, K. Saadiq Hussain, S.A.R. Gardezi and Taqayya Sultana Abdi. This was to form a nucleus for the establishment of a Provincial Medical Education Centre which undertook the task of conducting education workshops from time to time at King Edward Medical College and also at other medical colleges in the Punjab. These workshops exposed more and more teachers to this new experience and learning. Some of the senior teachers at King Edward Medical College and the other two medical colleges at Lahore also attended workshops at the college of physicians and surgeons, Pakistan, Karachi. **A permanent Medical Education Centre headed by Professor M. Akhtar Khan was established in the premises of King Edward Medical College with Prof. Tareen as its secretary, as well as a sub office of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan, Karachi. Professor M. Akhtar Khan was the Vice President of CPSP.**

These developments considerably paved the way for postgraduate studies and examinations at Lahore for the benefit of postgraduate students from the Punjab.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan retired in 1979 and Professor N.A. Seyal took over as Principal of the College for his second term of office and remained so from April 1979 to July 1981.

Professor M. Akhtar Khan was also the Vice President of College of Physicians and Surgeons and later on, a sub-office of the College was opened at Patiala Block. Another greatest accomplishment was his meeting with Dr. Amanullah Khan. This meeting acted as a catalyst that lead to KEMCAANA's association with KEMC. He was a champion of building strong ties between KEMCAANA and King Edward Medical College, believing that both sides would greatly profit from a close collaboration. Towards this goal, he provided much encouragement and support, he was credited with laying the foundations for this relationship that resulted in formal involvement of KEMCAANA in medical education through CME programs at King Edward Medical College.

Prof. M. Akhtar Khan also exhibited remarkable teaching skills. In his teaching rounds he exhibited a deep and thorough knowledge of pathophysiology along with an understanding of how to convey its concepts. In his bedside rounds, his precision challenged and motivated his trainees to learn and emulate his example.

Professor Akhtar Khan's influence has been extensive and profound, both at King Edward Medical College and across Pakistan. His seriousness of purpose, pursuit of perfection and dependable steadfastness elicited love from students, loyalty from colleagues, and reverence throughout the medical profession. His students strive to continue his legacy to lead institutions and programs in Pakistan, North America, and other lands, passing on the lessons that learned from him.

PROF. DR. KH. SAADIQ HUSAIN
(1981-1986)

Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain is immensely respected for his leadership and one of the most influential educators, Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain has forged a legacy of transforming medical education at King Edward Medical College and throughout Pakistan. After Lt. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh and Professor Akhtar Khan he had the longest period to serve as principal of King Edward Medical College, and Dean of faculty of Medicine of University of the Punjab from 1981 to 1986. Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain had a keen interest in Medical education. Through his dynamic approach, the programme of medical education workshops was carried forward with new zeal. Professor M. Akhtar Khan even after his retirement continued to take keen interest in the Provincial Medical Education Centre. Professor M. Akhtar Khan was also the Vice President of College of Physicians and Surgeons and consequently a sub office of the College was opened at Patiala Block, King Edward Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan examinations were also conducted here. He took pains to conduct the college examinations and devoted lot of his personal time to promote of activities of the College of Physicians & Surgeons(CPSP).

In the tenure of Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain as Principal, academic life of the College improved tremendously. Examinations were held on time and which eliminated the gap between the prescribed duration of MBBS course and the actual one. It goes to the credit of Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain that against heavy odds this gap closed and the graduation period has successfully shortened from seven-years to just five-years. At present the finalization of admission of first year class is also being done by using modern computer technology and admissions to the college were finalized.

The Centenary Silver Jubilee year 1985 of King Edward Medical College fell in the tenure of Prof. Khawaja Saadiq Husain.

The centenary silver Jubilee celebrations and convocation were inaugurated by the Governor of the Punjab Lt. Gen (Rtd) Ghulam Jilani. A special medal “Centenary Silver Jubilee Celebration Medal" was awarded to the best graduate of the year. Second day of celebration was reserved for discussion about transfer of technology and was graced by the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo. On the last day of celebration, the Chief Minister of the Punjab, Mian Nawaz Sharif was the chief guest.

Delegates from all over the world including USA, UK, Sweden, India, Japan and Korea, participated. The Alumni committed to finance the training expenses of the Best Kemcolian every year. The representative from the University of Connecticut agreed and announced to train the graduates of the college through the residency program of the university.

Academic developments as well as infrastructure developments remarkably increased in this period. Prof. Khawaja Saadiq Husain raised a team of dedicated workers consisting of Prof. Munawar Hayat, Prof. I.A.K. Tareen, Prof. Nasib R. Awan, Prof. Bilquees Jamal Zafar, Prof. Zahida Sultana Mir, Prof. Muhammad Munir-ul-Haq and Prof. A .H Nagi to undertake the task of development in college. He also developed continuous contacts with KEMC Alumni

Association of North America in order to equip audio-visual system and Library of the college. Many buildings including Administrative Block, the Anatomy, the Pharmacology, the Pathology, the Forensic Medicine & Toxicology and the Auditorium were renovated. As a result of this untiring efforts he gave a new look college mask and canteen were renovated. Tennis Pavilion and Photographic Section were also added to the main campus. Hostels accommodation improved, swimming pool mosque & canteen were also renovated. The Department of Medical Education expanded, and the College was declared by the Chancellor and Governor of the Punjab as the Provincial Training Centre for Training in Medical Education. Many courses were arranged for faculty development.

During Prof. Khwaja Saadiq Husain tenure many dignitaries, like Mr. Bishop, the Dean, Postgraduate Education, UK, Husain Aglzary, Sidney Tm Lover from Oxford, Bolindblad and Dr. Hanson, from Sweden, Mr. Muhammad Amin from China, Mr. F. Yamashita, Mr. N. Tanska and Maruyama from Japan and Mr. Anthony Fairburn from UK, Muhammad Khan Junejo, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Prof. Girdwood, President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh., Mr. Abdul Shakoor B. Mohammad, Mr. Abdullah Badawi, Malaysia, Dr. Lennart Freij SAREC, Stockholm, Sweden and Trevor Silventone Department of Psychiatric Medicine, London visited the College. One of the distinguished visitors Mr. John Elis formerly Dean, London Hospital, Medical College University of London in his centenary lecture delivered paid high tributes to King Edward Medical College and its graduates.

Prof. A.C.P. Sims President Royal College of Psychiatry from UK visited the Department of Psychiatry King Edward Medical College, Lahore thrice between the years 1985 to 1988. The Overseas Doctors Training Scheme (ODTS) was started and experience attained at King Edward Medical University was counted for MRCPsy. Exemption from PLAB was also granted.

Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain had a keen interest in Medical education. Under his dynamic

leadership, the program of medical education workshops progressed with great vigor. Professor Khawaja Saadiq Husain even after his retirement kept his interest in the provincial medical education centre. He became chairman of the King Edward Medical College Alumni International Symposium after Prof. N.A. Seyal in 1985.

When Khawaja Sahib took over as Principal of King Edward Medical College. Five-year course of M.B.B.S. degree had stretched to seven years. Prof. Dr. Khawaja Sahib made it his first priority to bring back the King Edward Medical College's educational ship to a five-year trip, which he soon achieved. Next, he introduced modern medical educational technologies, a legacy that continued throughout his illustrious service.

Prof. Khawaja Sahib brought boundless energy and persistence to medical education and faculty training. As a gifted clinician, he gave training to last a lifetime, As a humanitarian, he taught us empathy and understanding. As an ethicist, he set an example to emulate. And as a fair judge, he earned enduring love and respect. He helped shape the skills of the thousands of physicians who walked out the doors of King Edward Medical College and in doing so elevated health care in Pakistan and abroad.

His role in students lives has continued even beyond the teachings he imparted. He was instrumental in organizing, with help of key faculty (Prof. Shaukat Raza Khan, Munawar Hayat, Ijaz Tareen, and others) an amazing 125th anniversary celebration for King Edward Medical College full of joyful reunions. For Kemcolians in North America, Khawaja Sahib advised KEMCAANA in its infancy, guiding the organization and its members towards heights of success and achievement we could not have imagined.

For his unique leadership, selfless and noble guidance and for his gift as a planner of medical education, Prof. Dr. Khawaja Sadiq will be remembered for a long time.

PROF. DR. IFTIKHAR AHMAD
(1986-1989)

Prof. Iftikhar Ahmed, Professor of Medicine, became the Principal of King Edward Medical College after the retirement of Prof. Khwaja Saadiq Husain remained Principal from November 1986 to October 1989. Prior to his posting as Principal, he held the post of Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Health Department. He has the singular honour to be the Principal King Edward Medical College in Grade-22. Before retirement, he was made Chairman, Chief Minister's Inspection Team from where he retired. His main interests besides teaching were community oriented medical education and continuing medical education.

Prof. Iftikhar Ahmad introduced the concept of student patient relationship for patient's welfare by establishing **"Student Patients Welfare Society"**. He also organized and improved the existing Blood Bank services for needy patients. Further groups of doctors from the teaching pool were motivated to visit the far-flung areas of the Province to provide medical advice to millions belonging to poor community.

On the college side, close-circuit T.V. system in the Lecture Theatres, Video film for teaching and air-conditioning of the teaching areas were accomplished. New College Academic Council Hall was established and furnished. Many departments of the college were updated and provided the latest medical equipment. Electron Microscope for Pathology Department and grant of autonomy were initiated. The President of Pakistan was requested during the convocation address to help grant of these projects. The college was also linked with George Town University, Washington, USA with the help of King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of North America. He persuaded the Alumni for the improvement of Audio-visual systems. The King Edward Medical College Alumni Association during one of the International Symposium on "Update of Medicine" agreed to establish the Audio-visual Library in the College and donated the first installment of U.S. $8,000 for the purpose. The College was made autonomous in 1987 in administrative, financial and academic matters. During his tenure dignitaries like Mr. N.V Addison, Chairman Primary FRCS Examination of Royal College of Surgeons of England, visited King Edward Medical College.

PROF. DR. BASHIR AHMAD
(1989-1993)

Prof. Bashir Ahmed, Professor of Neurosurgery served two terms as Principal from October 1989 to May 1991 and from July 1991 to December 1993 with a break in the month of June 1991 when Prof. Shaukat Raza Khan was appointed as Principal by the Supreme Court of Pakistan for the remaining period of service.

During his tenure, efforts were made at obtaining funds to complete ongoing schemes and to start-a number of new Projects.

In order to streamline the undue delay in the admission to the first year MBBS classes, two batches were admitted simultaneously in 1990; the first in the month of January for the students who passed their F.Sc. (Premedical) in 1989 and the second in the month of September for those who passed their F.Sc. examination in August 1990.

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in December 1990, gender discrimination was eliminated and equal opportunities were given to every individual regardless of creed, colour,

gender, race and language. Almost equal number of female students were accommodated in the college hostel after admission. There was admission of 110 girls. Previously admission was only against fifteen reserved seats for females. The old girls hostel could not take over the additional load. Therefore, the newly constructed internee hostel adjacent to the emergency ward was provided to the female students by shifting the male internees to the Hall Road boys hostel.

All the Professional Examinations were timely held with whole-hearted support of the college academic council and members of the Board of Studies of the University of the Punjab. A large number of books were added to the college library out of the generous grant given by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Round the clock telephone service was made available to the students in the hostels.

The old Pathology Department Building and adjacent Research and Postgraduate Training Centre were renovated and expensive equipment was added which included a state of the art Electron Microscope. Two new buses were obtained for the Educational visits for the Medical Students in Community under supervision of Department of Community Medicine. A reading room was established in the boy's hostel and the main reading room adjacent to the college tuck shop was provided with new books, furniture and air-conditioners.

A scheme for the renovation of historical Patiala Block was accomplished. A long awaited demand of the students was met by providing them Tennis hard Courts in the college sports complex.

Professor Bashir Ahmed tenure was memorable for academic activities, co-curricular activities, community-based education and student centred medical education. The Medical students were provided with facilitation and friendly learning environment.

PROF. DR. SHAUKAT RAZA KHAN
(1991-1991)

Professor Shaukat Raza Khan was appointed Principal of King Edward Medical College, Lahore on 26th September, 1990. A High Court stay order made him hand over the charge within a few days back to Prof. Bashir Ahmed. After a prolonged legal battle, Supreme Court of Pakistan reinstated him as Principal on 1st June 1991.

Although his period of service as Principal was very short, but as Head of the Department of Paediatrics, he developed various sub specialities. In collaboration with WHO and Sweden, the department was recognized as regional centre for the management of diarrhoea and respiratory track infection s(RTI).

PROF. DR. IJAZ AHSAN
(1994-1995)

Prof. Ijaz Ahsan, a Professor of Surgery took over as Principal of the college after the retirement of Prof. Bashir Ahmad.

Prof. Ijaz Ahsan was a proponent of students' discipline, punctuality and regularity of attendance. He was a great opponent of unmerited migrations. During his tenure, he insisted that no student would be allowed to sit in college examination unless the required attendance criteria was fulfilled. Department of Critical Care and Pulmonary Medicine got sanctioned and established by him.

He was a man of principle. He believed that no student should be given special attention based on political background. His tenure was short and ended on February 1995. But due to his personality and sense of justice, he left behind a legacy and an ideology that would be followed by his students in coming years.

PROF. DR. MAHMOOD ALI MALIK
(1995-1995,1997–1998)

Dr. Mahmood Ali Malik took the charge as Principal of this college in 1995 and then again in December 1997 and remained principal till his retirement in March 1998. He graduated from King Edward Medical College in 1960 as the most distinguished graduate of the year.

He proceeded to UK in 1963 and qualified his memberships of Royal College of Physicians of Glasgow, Edinburgh and London. He worked as house physician, registrar and consultant in London at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Royal Post Graduate Medical School.

Prof. Malik joined King Edward Medical College in 1965 and worked in various capacities as Registrar, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor of Medicine. He ultimately retired as Principal King Edward Medical College in 1998. He is an author of a number of books and has a large number of publications in National and International journals. In his tenure CPC (Clinico Pathological Conference) for faculty and students was enthusiastically attended

by academicians within and outside the institution. He is a great teacher, mentor and a role model. **He is the founder of endocrinology in King Edward Medical College** and Allied Hospitals. He also served as Principal of Allama Iqbal Medical college.

In addition to numerous other awards, he received the **President's Centenary Gold Medal from President Muhammad Ayub Khan, on the occasion of completion of 100 years of King Edward Medical College.**

PROF. DR. NASEER MAHMOOD AKHTAR
(1995-1997)

Prof. Naseer M. Akhtar, M.B.B.S. (K.E) F.R.C.S. (Eng) F.C.P.S.(Pak) was associated with this institution ever since he joined it as a student in 1954 after having done his F.Sc. from Government College, Lahore with an outstanding academic record in education.

After completing his Medical Education as an all rounder in academics as well as sports he proceeded abroad to acquire postgraduate qualification of F.R.C.S and acquired it within a short time period.

During his period as Principal, a lot of development work was done. The main College Building was completely renovated after a span of 89 years (1915 to 1996), preserving the main building.

The new Hostel of foreign students was inaugurated and schemes for a new hostel, were prepared. New schemes were initiated to construct a multipurpose Auditorium Complex adjacent to the existing Auditorium. The College sports ground was expanded for better facilities to conduct various sport events.

In academics he brought order to the Examination Schedule of University of the Punjab.

Air-conditioned reading rooms were added to the Hostels to provide better facilities for the students.

The College was selected by WHO & Govt. of the Punjab as a Model College for introducing the Community Oriented Medical Education with a new Problem Based, integrated, self-learning, SPICES Model of curriculum which would cater to the needs of the Community.

The College Library was updated with installation of Computers with internet & other latest facilities. The College Computer Cell was updated with facilities for the students and the teaching faculty to obtain training in Computers. All this was achieved with his personal efforts in collaboration with King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of North America.

Overall atmosphere in the College Campus was very cordial and all academic as well as extracurricular activities took place in a very peaceful atmosphere.

He gave importance to Research and activated the Postgraduate & Research Centre of the College after many years of dormancy. A number of Research Projects started in the Centre.

For the first time a directory of all the research work done and conducted was prepared. Annals of King Edward Medical College a quarterly Journal started to publications and got recognition by PM and DC. His idea of history book materialized in the tenure of current Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal.

PROF. DR. IFTIKHAR ALI RAJA
(1998 –1999)

Prof. Iftikhar Ali Raja was appointed as Principal of King Edward Medical College on 12th May 1998. He was a Neurosurgeon, and established a dynamic and progressive Department of Neurosurgery. He was the first Chief Executive of King Edward Medical College and Allied Hospitals. He served as a Professor and Head of the Neurosurgery Department, Nishtar Medical College. Later he was appointed as Principal, Nishtar Medical College, Multan. From Nishtar Medical College, Multan, he joined King Edward Medical College as Professor of Neurosurgery and also held the post of visiting Neurosurgeon of Lahore General Hospital, Lahore. Apart from his qualification in Neurosurgery, he had a special diploma course in acupuncture from college of Traditional Medicine Nankings People's Republic of China. He was retired as Chief Executive of King Edward Medical College & Allied Hospitals, Lahore on 31st March 2000.

PROF. DR. MUMTAZ HASAN
(SITARA-E-IMTIAZ)
(1999 –2006)

Professor Dr. Mumtaz Hasan was the last Principal of King Edward Medical College (KEMC). The college was upgraded to the university status by his untiring efforts. He was the first Vice Chancellor of KEMU and he has a lot of attributes that distinguish him as a prominent teacher and administrator of his alma mater.

He spent some time in Chicago for training in Internal Medicine but was destined to come back to Pakistan after MRCP from UK. He was appointed as Assistant Prof. of Medicine and spent many years as a favorite teacher in the East Medical Ward with Prof. Akhtar Khan.

Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan is a die hard Kemcolian whose love for the alma mater is reflected in the unsolicited support that he has given to the King Edward Medical College alumni.

Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hassan always preferred the benefit of the institution and made his ward a model ward. After he assumed the office of the Principal of King Edward Medical College in 1999, his love for King Edward Medical College intensified.

When certain forces in Punjab were trying to subjugate King Edward Medical College, he stood firm and used all his skills of leadership with precision, and ultimately succeeded in not only saving the identity of King Edward Medical College, but also in elevating it to University status in 2006. This was a historic event.

A historic, worth mentioning event to place on, 12th May 2005, when the "Act of the Establishment of King Edward Medical University" was passed. The official Notification was issued on 7th January 2006. Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan has the privilege of being the first acting Vice Chancellor of this institute.

The University status of King Edward Medical College was only achieved by his untiring and endless efforts after assuming the charge of this Institution as a Principal in 1999.

He was awarded Sitara-e-Imtiaz by the Government of Pakistan, for rendering enormous services to the cause of his profession.

He was born in Lahore in 1946, a devout Muslim, a caring and affectionate father and a loving husband. He loves Urdu poetry and often quotes in his speeches. He speaks Punjabi with great eloquence and also remembers by hearts the verses of Punjabi Sufi Poets.

He did his pre-medical education from Governmental College, Lahore and then completed his M.B;B.S. in 1968 from King Edward Medical College, Lahore. During his student life at King Edward Medical College, he excelled in studies. He won several gold medals, distinctions and rolls of honor. He also achieved the honor of being the most distinguished graduate of his class in 1968.

Some Memories of 2004-05 with Ex Principals of KEMC

Some Memories of 2004-05 with Ex Principals of KEMC

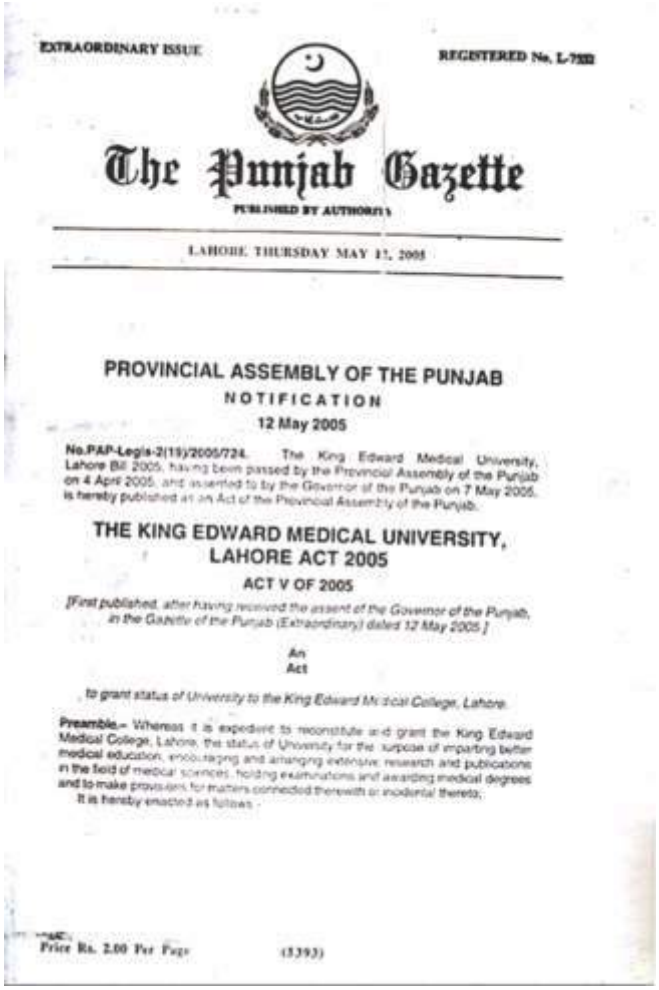
CHAPTER

7

VICE CHANCELLORS OF KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

(2006-2018)

In 2005, King Edward Medical College was awarded status of University and School of Physiotherapy was affiliated with King Edward Medical University the same year.



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The Punjab Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

LAHORE, THURSDAY MAY 12, 2005

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

12 May 2005

No.PAP-Legis-2(19)/2005/724. The King Edward Medical University, Lahore Bill 2005, having been passed by the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on 4 April 2005, and assented to by the Governor of the Punjab on 7 May 2005, is hereby published as an Act of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.

THE KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LAHORE ACT 2005

ACT V OF 2005

[First published, after having received the assent of the Governor of the Punjab, in the Gazette of the Punjab (Extraordinary) dated 12 May 2005.]

An
Act

to grant status of University to the King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

Preamble.– Whereas it is expedient to reconstitute and grant the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, the status of University for the purpose of imparting better medical education, encouraging and arranging extensive research and publications in the field of medical sciences, holding examinations and awarding medical degrees and to make provisions for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Price Rs. 2.00 Per Page (5393)

Pakistan Gazette Notification Granting
University Status to KEMC

KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
VICE CHANCELLORS
1. PROF.MUMTAZ HASAN (I-I) 01-02-06 - 19-04-08
2. PROF.M.ZAFAR ULLAH KHAN 03-05-08 - 09-09-10
3. PROF.ASAD ASLAM KHAN (I-I) 10-09-10 - 11-02-13
4. PROF.FAISAL MASUD 11-02-13 - 10-02-17
5. PROF.KAZI M.SAEED 11-02-17 - 13-03-17
6. PROF.ASAD ASLAM KHAN (I-I) 14-03-17 - 22-06-17
7. PROF.KAZI M.SAEED 22-06-17 - 12-03-18
8. PROF.AAMER ZAMAN KHAN 12-03-18 - 14-06-18
9. PROF.KHALID MASUD GONDAL (T.I) 14-06-18

Name Board showing the names of
Vice Chancellor with their serving periods

Members of Academy of Family Physicians with Prof. Mehmood Ali Malik, Prof. Khalida Usmani, Prof. Iftikhar Ahmad, Prof. Munir Ul Haq, Prof. Mumtaz Hasan (Ex VC KEMU)

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. MUMTAZ HASAN
(SITARA-E-IMTIAZ)
(FEB 2006-April 2008)

With the establishment of King Edward Medical University the newly declared University cut all its ties with University of the Punjab and became a fully autonomous institution with its own Vice Chancellor, Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan, an academician, teacher and a research scholar.

The university saw great developments like the construction of Nursing School. There was full renovation of the lecture halls and good environmental conditions essential for learning environment were established. The auspicious and well-developed computer lab was set up in collaboration with the King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of North America (KEMCAANA). An effort oriented towards providing the students facility of internet to aid their studies was made. Due to his relentless efforts, the institution was granted access to the Blackwell publishing journals as per the INASP/PERI programs.

In 2007 first M. Phil program in Physiotherapy, in 2009 first Transitional Doctor of

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) and Prof Mumtaz Hasan
(Ex VC KEMU) with Dr Tahir Ali Javed (Ex Health Minister Punjab), 2004

KEMU Annual Symposium, 2006

Governor Punjab Lt Gen (R) Khalid Maqbool
Visited KEMU in August, 2006

Physiotherapy (T-DPT) program as an additional course and in 2010 first DPT program as an upgrade of four-year BSPT were introduced in Government Sector in collaboration with KEMU. Mr. Khalid Saeed Khan served as a principal in 2011. The School was renamed as College of Physiotherapy in the same year. However, it was demoted in the year 2012 to the status of School again. The first Vice Chancellor of KEMU, Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan, retired from his duties on 2008.

Professor Dr. Mumtaz Hasan was the best graduate of King Edward Medical College. He was an all rounder. His leadership wisdom and social skills were exceptional. He believed in the autonomy of medical institutions, progress of postgraduate education. Faculty development programs, research training were planned and updated. Curricula of various postgraduate degrees were designed and approved from Academic Council in his tenure. Regulations of University of the Punjab were adopted, and various postgraduate committees were constituted. The M.Phil. program in basic sciences in KEMU was initiated in 2007. The M.Phil. programs included subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Forensic Medicine, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Hematology, Physiotherapy, Microbiology, Histopathology and Chemical Pathology. University hirings for administrative and faculty positions were initiated. His tenure so achievement of important milestones.

Academic Council 2006

Prof Mumtaz Hasan (Ex VC KEMU) Presenting Shield to
Prof. Dr Yasmin Rashid (Current Health Minister Punjab)

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. M. ZAFAR ULLAH KHAN
(MAY 2008-SEP 2010)

Prof. M. Zafar Ullah Khan became the university's second acting Vice Chancellor. He, as a VC, it his did his best in raising the standard of the institution in education and research in order to enable the University to come at par with the ever-growing plethora of medical universities opening all around the world.

He was appointed as Vice Chancellor on 3rd May 2008. He got his MBBS degree in 1973 from the prestigious King Edward Medical College. He prioritised postgraduate medical education and elevated it to the level of PhD. Among other things, some of the postgraduate diploma and degree courses were also introduced. Many new programs and departments were established. His marvelous contributions for the university include strengthening of examination department and establishment of E-Library with more than 25,000 online journals and books. A dedicated section and rooms of Examination Block were constituted. The University funded many research projects. In 2010, a special issue of Annals of KEMU was dedicated to the research publications from the research projects completed through generous research grants. His humbleness and art of teaching made him popular among students and faculty.

Prof Zafrullah Chaudhary (President CPSP) and
Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) with Prof Zafrullah Khan (Ex VC KEMU)

Prof Zafrullah Khan (Ex VC KEMU) with
Prof Atia Mubarik and Prof M Nawaz Chughtai (2008)

Prof. Muhammad Zafar Ullah Khan (Ex. VC KEMU) with
Prof. Yasmin Rashid (Minister for Health, Govt. of the Punjab)
and students of KEMU (2010)

Reunion of KEMC Class of 1954-59, 2010

Annual Symposium 2008

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. ASAD ASLAM KHAN (SITARA-E-IMTIAZ)
(SEP 2010-FEB 2013
MAR 2017- JUN 2017)

Prof. Asad Aslam Khan took over the charge as Vice Chancellor in September 2010 after Dr. Zafar Ullah Khan's retirement.

He started a project on construction of new building for King Edward Medical University in 2012, while performing the duties of Vice Chancellor KEMU. During his tenure, PC-1 form for construction of new Girls Hostel for KEMU in 2012 was approved. He acquired the land for new campus of KEMU in 2012. He started Interaction with KEMU Alumni and got funding of Rs. 12.0 M for renovation of Anatomy Department by an Alumnus of KEMU settled in USA in 2014. He also got funding of US $ 5.0 M for construction of Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Basic Sciences Block at KEMU named after Dr. Maqbool Ahmad (Alumnus of KEMU) settled in USA.

He worked hard for structuring of training programs for MS/MD/MDS and diplomas at KEMU in 2011. Later Prof. Asad Aslam also structured Ph.D. program, regularized the meetings of Academic bodies, Syndicate and Senate under his supervision. Revival of Picadally Cafe also took place during his tenure. He established a Business center for students.

Prof Asad Aslam Khan (Ex VC KEMU)
Inaugurating Book Fair 2012

International Symposium,
December 2012

Academic Council 2017

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. FAISAL MASUD
(TAMGHA-E-IMTIAZ)
(FEB 2013- FEB 2017)

Prof. Dr. Faisal Masud embraced the seat as the Vice Chancellor of King Edward Medical University in 2013.

This benevolent and hardworking man took the responsibility of introducing the students of the University to the next generation of medical knowledge. He left no stone unturned to improve research, examination system, audit process, academic programs, curricula development, regulations for conduct and discipline, formulation of policies regarding research audit, plagiarism and similarity reporting, evaluation and upgrading of the Examination system. He gave his best to train next generation of Postgraduate Medical students, teachers and the academic staff, and instilled professionalism and leadership in them. Medical education improved greatly during his tenure. Facilities including library hall and student hostels were made available to the students. Moreover, transparency was ensured in accordance with the internationally accepted and approved standards.

Prof Faisal Masud (Ex VC KEMU) with
Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) on Book Fair 2013

Reunion of 1959-1964 Kemcolians on
50th Anniversary of their Graduation 2014

GUESTS AT THE
TION CEREMONY OF EAST MEDICAL WARD
"COURTESY"
DIN & SONS BILQEES SARWAR FOUNDATION
SHEIKH NOOR-U-DIN & SONS BILQEES SARWAR FOUNDA
FOR THEIR VALUEABLE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION IN RENOV
EAST MEDICAL WARD MAYO HOSPITAL
PROF. IRSHAD HUSSAIN QURESHI & EAST MEDICAL WARD

Inauguration of East Medical Ward
after Renovation, 2014

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. KAZI M. SAEED
(FEB 2017-MAR 2017, JUN 2017-MAR 2018)

Prof. Kazi M. Saeed assumed the charge of Acting Vice Chancellor, King Edward Medical University, Lahore in February 2017.

During his tenure he worked for the development of university infrastructure including girl's hostels, renovation of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology departments, library hall, Staff rooms and new tube wells. The enhancement of PERN took place and work started in Quality Enhancement Cell. Key Performance Indicators were established and Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC) was planned. Convocation and annual sports were regularly held. He greatly emphasized on betterment of education system and its development.

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) and
Prof Kazi Muhammad Saeed (Ex VC KEMU) Welcoming
Chief Guest Prof Naseer Mahmood Akhtar (Ex Principle KEMC)

Muhammad Rafique Rajwana (Ex Governer Punjab)
shaking hands with Professors on Convocation 2017

Farewell to Prof Kazi Muhammad Saeed (Ex VC KEMU), 2018

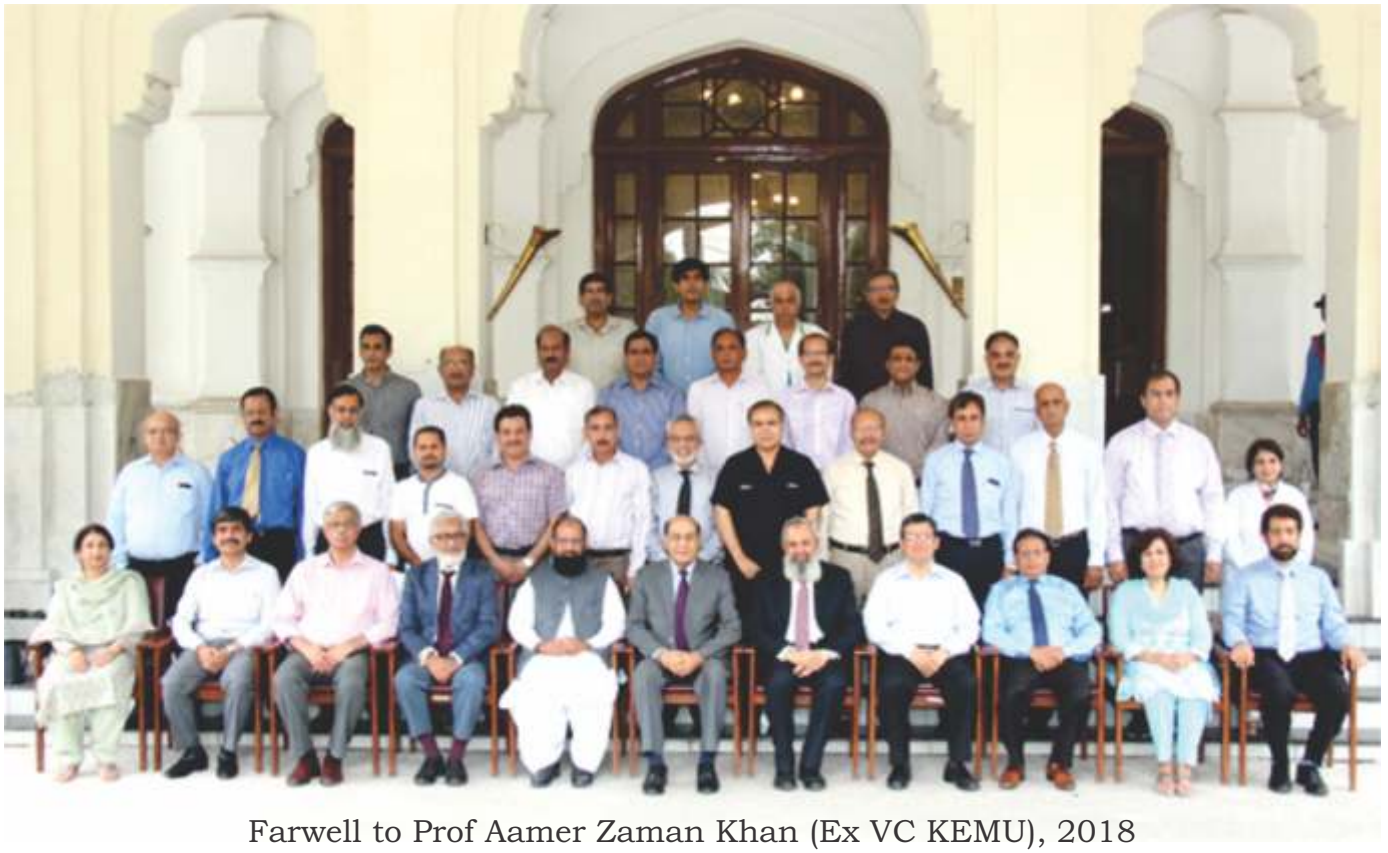
VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. AAMER ZAMAN KHAN
(MAR 2018- JUN 2018)

Prof Aamer Zaman Khan assumed the charge as Acting Vice Chancellor of King Edward Medical University, Lahore in March 2018.

During his tenure, pace of work on all the projects of the University got enhanced. Surgical Tower, Mayo Hospital, Lahore which is a 400 bedded, state of the art facility was officially inaugurated during his tenure. New educational programs were started by the university both in basic and clinical subject. First annual dinner of Alumini of KEMU was arranged. Although his tenure was not very long but it was full of progressive planning and research activities.

Photograph with Faculty of KEMU

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) Presenting Souvenir to
Prof Aamer Zaman Khan (Ex VC KEMU) on his Farwell



Farwell to Prof Aamer Zaman Khan (Ex VC KEMU), 2018

VICE CHANCELLOR
PROF. KHALID MASUD GONDAL (T.I)
(PRIDE OF PERFORMANCE)
(June 2018 to present)

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal is appointed as Vice Chancellor on 14th June 2018. He is the second regular vice chancellor of King Edward Medical University. He has the honour of appointment as regular Vice Chancellor of two famous medical universities of the country with rich historical background; Fatima Jinnah Medical University and King Edward Medical University respectively. Prior to his appointment in KEMU, he served as the first regular Vice Chancellor of Fatima Jinnah Medical University (FJMU) and Senior Vice President of CPSP.

For his Alma Mater he used his experience of managing a postgraduate institution and started work with focused vision and mission matching the prestigious and historical institution. He graduated from King Edward Medical College in 1986 and spent 38-years in his Alma Mater and served at various positions including Chairman Department of Surgery. The Government of Pakistan awarded him Tamgha-e-Imtiaz in Medical Education in 2013, Pride of Performance

Prof. Emeritus KEMU Prof. Zafar Ullah Ch. with Prof. Amir Zaman Khan and Prof. Mahmood Ayyaz

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) representing the
Institution in International Medical Education Leader Forum Canada

Prof. Emeritus KEMU Prof. Zafar Ullah Ch. with Heads
of institutions and member of Academic research council KEMU

Prof. Rashid Latif visited Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore

Prof. Mahmood Shoukat and Prof. Aamer Zaman Khan visited KEMU

in 2021, and the Government of Punjab promoted him to 21 Grade on the basis of his meritorious services in 2015. Being a KEMCOLIAN he has emotional attachment with his Alma Mater and great passion to make this university a top ranked university. He shared the same vision in the academic council meetings and discussed key performance indicators of the world's best universities with focused targets. He made road map in good governance, academics, research, curricular revamping and transparent financial management. In the first week he had a meeting with President of Pakistan Medical & Dental Council and requested for accreditation of pending postgraduate programs including Ph.D. in Basic subjects. On 27th June Pakistan Medical & Dental Council organized visit to the university after approval by the council and issued accreditation letter on 28th July for MPhil (Community Medicine & Public Health), MPH, MD (Haematology), Ph.D. in basic subjects including Biochemistry, Anatomy and Community Medicine. In the same week Health Minister, Secretary Health and Chief Secretary Punjab visited the University and Vice Chancellor called on caretaker Chief Minister of Punjab on 9th July 2018. The Father of caretaker Health Minister Prof. Jawad Sajid Khan had established Orthopaedic Surgery Department in King Edward Medical College in 1956. The father of Secretary Health Government of the Punjab Mr. Saqib Zafar, is also an old KEMCOLIAN of 1960 (Late Dr. Zafar Ali). Secretary specialized health care and medical education had emotional attachment with this institution and showed his full support during his tneure.

The Vice Chancellor strengthened departments of Quality Enhancement Cell, Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC), Department of Medical Education (DME), Students' Section of KEMU and revamped website. Vision and Mission of Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal:

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal aims to make King Edward Medical University the top ranked Medical University in the country. He aims to strengthen KEMU Alumni Facilitation Centre in

Meeting with Honorable President Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Dr. Arif Alvi in Islambad with a Delegate from Medical Profession.
Prof Zafar Ullah Chaudhry first Professor Emeritus of
King Edward Medical University,
Prof Khalid Masood Gondal VC King Edward Medical University,
Prof Shoaib Shafi (Kemcolian, 1982), Maj Gen Salman (Kemcolian 1980),
Maj General Khurshid Uttra (Kemcolian, 1985), and
Prof Aamer Zaman (Kemcolian, 1987) Vice Chancellor
Fatima Jinnah Medical University.

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) presenting History Book to Honorable Chief Minister Punjab Usman Buzddar

Meeting of Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) with Honorable Governor of the Punjab Chaudhary Muhammad Sarwar

Patiala Block. Due to his untiring efforts the Annals of KEMU is recognized by CPSP and placed in Y category of HEC. Also received international indexing in Master Journal List by Clarivate analytics formerly known as Thomson Reuters, EBSCO host, Pakmedinet and many others. Annals of King Edward Medical University, is included in CPSP approved journal list which means original papers published in Annals will be exempted from synopsis writing and dissertation.

King Edward Medical University is holding a transparent JCAT examination for all postgraduate programs of public sector universities in Punjab. Dr. Khalid M. Cheema former Controller Examination and his team conducted examination for postgraduate students regularly and declared the results within 12-24 hours. The controller examination and his team are looking after the examination Department efficiently. Department of Medical Education under supervision of Prof. Aabrar Ashraf Ali is holding CME and CPD activities regularly. Director Quality Enhancement Cell (QEC) Prof. Haroon Hamid updated the record, feedback proformas, and met the timelines given by Higher Education Commission. Recently all ongoing projects have been revisited for timely completion. Deans and Project Directors with team spirit are working hard for the timely completion of ongoing projects including Punjab Government funded girls hostel, revamping of Patiala and Basic Science Blocks, strengthening of King Edward Medical University and new campus Mureedke. On 2nd September 2018, the faculty of King Edward Medical University visited new campus building of KEMU at Mureedke. Ex-Vice Chancellors and principals including Prof. Mehmood Ali Malik, Prof. Ijaz Ahsan and Prof. Naseer Mehmood Akhtar honoured the occasion and planted almost 500 trees to make the new campus fresh and green. Similar activities for Green Pakistan campaign are being held every year. Future plans of new campus include Administrative block similar to main Patiala block, one thousand bedded state of art hospital, international undergraduate medical college, college of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences with residential and hostel facility, modern library

complex and recreational centre, examination halls, gymnasium and Jammia Masjid, an Auditorium with 3000 seating capacity. Independent grid station with sub-station, utility areas and all other requirements as per international standards. Current university budget is mainly supported by Government of the Punjab. Recently HEC has increased KEMU budget. In future besides tapping government, increased budgetary needs will be met with increasing Univesity's resources with the help of friends of KEMU/Mayo Hospital and Higher Education Commission of Pakistan and Punjab.

KEMU has good numbers of international students in under and postgraduate classes and international collaboration with sister institutions of the world. The new MoUs have been signed with FJMU on 10th August and on 4th August 2018 with Akhuwat. International collaboration with Imperial College London, United Kingdom was approved from Syndicate in its 45th meeting. China Medical University and King Edward Medical University were declared as sister universities on 6th October 2018. Vice Chancellor participated and represented the Institution in International Medical Education Leader Forum in Halifax, Canada held on 17th October 2018. Many more collaborative partnerships have been developed in past few years.

International collaborations with APPNA, KEMCAANA and Alumni of KEMU have been strong over the years. Prof. Sarwat Hussain from USA visited on 16th July 2018, delivered a lecture and conducted a workshop. Dr. Parveen Ali, Senior Lecturer from University of Sheffield from UK addressed KEMU postgraduate and Ph.D. students on 7th August 2018 on video conference and told them about Global Challenges Research Fund with the help of HEC. Various Committees of King Edward Medical University are contributing their level best for institution.

King Edward Medical University has several attached hospitals providing quality service delivery. Recent completion of Surgical Tower with the efforts of Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali Project Director, and South Medical Ward by friends of Mayo Hospital of class 1985 (class of Ex-VC Prof. Asad Aslam Khan) are important contributions for patient services, teaching, training and

research in attached hospitals. Policy decisions and annual University budget approved on syndicate level on regular basis in the past years. King Edward Medical University is holding regular Senate and Syndicate meetings.

The University has again started honouring the legends on their retirement / transfer. On the retirement of Ex-VC Prof. Kazi Muhammad Saeed, a farewell function was arranged which was chaired by Ex-Principal Prof. Naseer Mahmood Akhtar on 12th July 2018. Similarly, on transfer of Ex-VC Prof. Aamer Zaman Khan as Vice Chancellor Fatima Jinnah Medical University the function was arranged on 2nd August which was graced by the president of CPSP Prof. Zafar Ullah Chaudhry, who spent more than two decades as teacher in King Edward Medical University. Under the leadership of Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal, telemedicine, webinars and online education monitoring and evaluation of academic activities were introduced and implemented in the University. Further detail are present in coming chapters. University played unprecedented role in COVID-19 Pandemic and further information is available on University website: www.kemu.edu.pk

Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal receiving Pride of Performance from Honorable President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 23rd March 2021.

Vice Chancellor, KEMU presenting souvenir to Honorable Federal Minister of Education Mr. Shafqat Mahmood

Governor of the Punjab/Chancellor, KEMU presenting souvenir to Honorable Health Minister Punjab Dr. Yasmeen Rashid

CHAPTER

8

AN ORIGIN OF KEMCAANA

(History and Updates)

Presidents of KEMCAANA

England and Scotland were the main destinations of young physicians from King Edward Medical College and other Medical institutions of Pakistan going for post graduate education, training and certification in the form of MRCP, FRCS or other specialty diplomas until the late 50s and early 60s. But then the trend was changed and awareness was enhanced regarding American style of training. A couple of individuals with American Boards joined KE faculty and became role models. The Hospitals in USA were providing incentives like sending job contracts with fare to US and US consulates were giving red carpet treatment to qualified physicians. For example, the class of 1961 had about 130 graduates and almost 50% of them left for US either immediately or after completing the house job. United States being a very vast territory; these few hundred-people scattered there in such a manner that there was very little contact with each other. They achieved academic and material success, yet they yearned for a sense of belonging. Dr. Amanullah Khan, a graduate of KEMC class of 1963 took the first initiative and in 1972 started tracing out graduates from KEMC, particularly his class mates. He was able to collect information on 25 people whom he invited for a get together over a long weekend at Niagara Falls, New York on 4th July 1973. Nineteen individuals showed up. The participants reminisced about old times, told and retold old college days stories and recounted their new experiences.

These people were so taken by this experience that Dr. Amanullah suggested holding such meetings annually with inclusion of academic activities; someone suggested naming the organization “King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of America” another individual suggested “King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of North America” to include those who had settled beyond American borders in Canada. Volunteers were assigned the task of getting the names and addresses of KE graduates all over the country, and to write a constitution for the new organization. Dr. Amanullah Khan thus became the founder of KEMCAANA forming a nucleus of leadership for future development of the organization. During

KEMCAANA PRESIDENTS
Amanullah Khan, M.D. 1975-1976
M. Ishaq Chisti, M.D. 1976-1978
Amanullah Khan M.S. 1978-1979
M. Malik Mirza, M.D. 1979-1980
Zahoor ul Hassan, M.S. 1980-1981
Shujaat Ali Khan, M.S. 1981-1982
Arif Nasim, M.D. 1982-1983
Arif A. A. Toor, M.S. 1983-1984
Hassan I. Bukhari, M.D. 1984-1985
Jamil Sarfraz, M.D. 1985-1986
Jamal H. Khan, M.S. 1986-1987
Zia Ur Rehman M.S. 1987-1988
Shahida R. Khan, M.D. 1988-1989
Waheed Akbar, M.D. 1989-1990
Naeem Gazi, M.D. 1990-1991
Mushtaq Sharif, M.D. 1991-1992
Durdana Gilani, M.D. 1992-1993
Tariq S. Iftikhar, M.D. 1993-1994
M. Javed Akhtar, M.D. 1994-1995
Riaz Masud Chaudhry, M.D. 1995-1996
Mohammad Suleman, M.D. 1996-1997
Rauna Akbar, M.D. 1997-1998
Tariq Khan, M.D. 1998-1999
Hassan G. Malik, M.S. 1999-2000
Asim R. Malik, M.D. 2000-2001
Syed Haider Shirazi, M.D. 2001-2002
Shahzad Sadiq, M.D. 2002-2003
Mohammad Jehanzeb, M.D. 2003-2004
Furhan Yunus, M.D. 2004-2005
Khalid Mahmood, M.D. 2005-2006
Ijaz Mahmood, M.D. 2006-2007
Mubasher Rana, M.D. 2007-2008
Mohammed Haseeb, M.D. 2008-2009
Masood Akbar, M.D. 2009-2010
Tariq jamil M.D 2010-2011
AishaZafar MD. 2011-2012
Maqbool Arshad, M.D 2012-2013
Ayesha Nazib, M.D 2013-2014
Ahmed Mehdi Malik, M.D 2014-2015
Khalid Aziz, M.S. 2015-2016
G. Naheed Usmani, M.D. 2016-2017
Mian Ahmed Hasan, M.S. 2017-2018

Name Board of KEMCAANA Presidents

the next year a list of about four hundred K.E. graduates in North America was prepared. It was then decided to hold the first meeting of KEMCAANA with an American Medical Association meeting that was being held at Atlantic City New Jersey that year.

Forty-Three Kemcolians and their families came to Atlantic City in July of 1975 for the first Summer Meeting. These delegates elected Dr. Amanullah Khan as the first President of KEMCAANA. The constitution committee presented a simple constitution which served the association till 1995, at that time some changes became necessary.

Meanwhile KEMCAANA had continued to gain strength and held regular meetings during the AMA sessions. In 1976 another organization called the Association of physicians of Pakistani descent of North America (APPNA) was formed under the leadership of another KE graduate Dr. Sher Ahmed. At this time the spirit of organization was spreading to alumni of other colleges from Pakistan. At this stage Dr. Maalik Mirza a Kemcolian, in the true spirit of comradory suggested that it was in the larger interests of the Pakistani-American physicians' community to unite under APPNA. Yet another Kemcolian Dr. Ishaq Chishti was of the view that the ties of fraternal love that bound the alumni with their mother institute will be the strength of this association and that the Alumni organizations should exist independently albeit under the umbrella of this central organization. This argument prevailed and KEMCAANA as well as other alumni organizations were able to maintain their independent existence. Everyone agreed that this would indeed strengthen APPNA if it acted as an umbrella organization for the Alumni associations.

KEMCAANA under the leadership of Dr. Amanullah Khan initially approached some senior members of King Edward Medical College faculty for a post graduate seminar in 1977. The idea got a cool reception from these members of the faculty. But the alumni were persistent, and the idea was again presented in 1978 to the entire KE Academic Council. Finally, in 1979 Professor Akhtar Khan, the then Principal of KEMC invited Dr. Amanullah Khan to a dinner with some

Kemcaana Annual Meeting

faculty members and there, for the first time, the benefits and the need of continued medical education seminars was accepted. The International Seminars (An Update in Medicine and Surgery) were held at Lahore and Karachi in 1980. In March 1980 the first meeting with a CME program was held at KEMC by KEMCAANA and in December 1980 APPNA held its initial meeting in Pakistan at Karachi. This year KEMCAANA made its first donation to KE in the form of medical instruments worth $6,000 for the Ophthalmology Department. Instruments were obtained by Dr. Ishaq Chishti from the Alcon Company. A consignment of audiovisual equipment including a dozen slide projectors was also sent as a gift from KEMCAANA to the college. From this point onwards the KEMCAANA Educational Seminars became an annual event at King Edward Medical College. In the early 1980s, with changing attitudes and influx of American-born graduates from off-shore medical schools, it became virtually impossible for other Foreign Medical graduates to find residency positions in USA. A large number of Pakistani physicians were working in New York as phlebotomists and receptionists, unable to enter the system. During the summer 1982, Prof. Khawaja Sadiq Hussain, Principal of KE was the chief guest at KEMCAANA annual meeting in USA. During an informal “gup shup” with some of his old students, he mentioned that due to the decreasing opportunities for post graduate training in the UK and USA the trickle of well-trained physicians capable of becoming future teachers was drying up. He felt that even though locally trained physicians were filling the gaps, foreign trained physicians were still needed. He suggested that we could try to arrange and pay for at least one residency position for a KE graduate every year. The KEMCANNA members volunteered to try to obtain one residency position in Connecticut, provided they could raise enough money to generate 10-15 thousand dollars a year. In 1983, a “Post Graduate Education Fund” was created with help from Dr. Hassan I. Bukhari graduate of 1963 and Dr. Arif Muslim graduate of 1968. A fund-raising campaign was started which included raffles charitable sales and seeking direct contributions from any one that could be convinced.

The next move was to meet Dr. Frank Davidoff, Professor of Medicine at the University of

Connecticut School Of Medicine, who at that time was the Chief of the Department of Medicine at the New Britain General Hospital. He was explained the plight of medical education in Pakistan and presented a plan of sponsoring one of the top students from the country for training in Medicine if the hospital was willing to donate free lodging. Luckily Professor Davidoff agreed and promised to discuss the details with the CEO of the hospital before finalizing the deal. Next month the plan was finalized.

By the end of 1984, there were enough funds in the PGE account to support one individual with a stipend combined with free housing and utilities. In order to keep the selection process fair it was decided that four people would interview every candidate. Each examiner would have a hundred points to award. Sixty-five points for scientific knowledge, fifteen for ECFMG scores with one point for each score above seventy-five. Fifteen for spoken English and general presentation. Five points were awarded for medals received. At the end of the interview, the scores from each of the examiners would be tabulated and the candidate with the highest combined score would be offered the position.

The first individual selected was Dr. Salman Rashid, who came to Connecticut in July of 1984. At the end of the academic year, Dr. Rashid was declared the best resident of the year.

The year1985 marked the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of King Edward Medical College and Dr. Bukhari suggested that an honor roll of people should be created who contribute more than two thousand dollars for the PGE fund. Their names would be displayed on a plaque during the festivities as a permanent display in Patiala Block lobby. More than seventy people qualified for the honor roll.

In 1989 the program director and Chairman Department of Medicine at New Britain General Hospital Dr. James L Bernnene, impressed by the quality of intellect and knowledge of the King Edward Medical College graduates asked to bring more graduates from King Edward Medical

College. He readily agreed to pay for the additional positions. Eventually the program started paying for all the residents.

In 1990 and 1991 two of the brightest Residents Dr. Jahanzeb and Dr. Faisal Sultan got fellowship at Washington University, St. Louis. Their teachers were so impressed by their caliber that they decided to join the program and to place one resident at Washington University. It is worth mentioning that Dr. Jahanzeb presently is professor of Oncology in USA and Dr. Faisal Sultan has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Shaukat Khanam Cancer Laboratories and Research Centre. He is also Special Assistant to Prime Minister on National Health Services (NHS), Prime Minister's Focal person on Covid-19.

Brilliant Kemcolians have delivered in academic research administration and policy making. In 1996 Dr. Jamil Mohsin a young Kemcolian arranged one position at Lincoln Memorial Centre in New York for one person. Next year the Program Director at Lincoln Memorial Centre convinced Dr. Daniel Shine Program director at Monmouth Medical Centre in New Jersey to take one residents from Pakistan. Since then KEMCAANA office bearers and executive members are supporting & facilitating Kemcolians. Every year, they are holding regular annual symposium in December in collaboration with Department of Medical Education of King Edward Medical College. They are real ambassadors of their Alma Mater in USA. Now Kemcolians have established alumni in other countries like UK, Australia and raising the flag of King Edward Medical University high around the world. Every year annual symposium held in December as a great social and academic mega event.

Prof. Naheed Usmani former president APPNA visited KEMU

CHAPTER

9

UNIVERSITY POST GRADUATE PROGRAMS: A WAY FORWARD

King Edward Medical University was established in 2005 with degree awarding status under the Parliament Act. Post Graduate programs initiated in 2009 include Ph.D. In July 2018, Ph.D. programme in basic sciences were accredited by PMDC and Ministry of Health issued notification included in gazette of Pakistan. The genesis of the University was a visionary step. Research and Medical Education has been revolutionized in the world and the world has turned into a global village. Pakistan is not very prominent on world ranking for universities. There was a dire need to establish a Medical University, with autonomy and excellent research facilities etc. The members of program committee of M.Phil. leading to Ph.D. and Ph.D. programs are guided and assisted in order to enable them to meet the minimum requirements and standards to be achieved. Freedom of students to raise questions and arguments is encouraged and teachers are assisted by Medical Education Department to include most recent and best guidance literature and curriculum contents. It is clear that beyond the main framework, there are greater challenges in the areas of selecting modern knowledge, translating information into skills, selecting best pedagogy, teaching in the light of different knowledge levels as determined by Blooms Taxonomy, effective communication, making use of best teaching aids, evaluations, counselling and role modelling. Moreover, teachers of Postgraduate M.Phil. and Ph.D. program have additional responsibilities of keeping in view the community needs in terms of health care problems in their respective fields. The students in this modern curriculum have greater responsibilities in improving their knowledge beyond text books and visit libraries and World Wide Web as frequently as possible. Their logical arguments will serve as the backbone of learning process.

The whole curriculum is divided into semesters to facilitate knowledge delivery and absorption more effective. Each semester is further subdivided into modules. This also conforms to educational process in postgraduate courses.

M.Phil. and Ph.D. programs at KEMU also recognize and reinforce the ability of students to

integrate knowledge and formulate judgement. Students are also directed to take account of social and ethical Issues and responsibilities and also reflect experience of managing change in a complex environment. The learning process at this level is associated with independent working with other people at the same level or higher.

The framework document of Ph.D Program is the result of extensive discussions before and during the meeting of Ph.D. committee, held at University conference room on 3rd March 2009 and 15th May 2009. Drafting was undertaken by a task force, the members of which were Prof. Zafar Ullah Khan (VC), Prof. Mahmmod Shaukat (Registrar), Prof. A.H. Nagi (Advisor), Prof. Mateen Izhar (Sheikh Zayad Hospital Lahore), Prof. Muhammad Munir, Prof. Samina Naeem, Prof. Fridoon J.A and Dr. Mulazim Hussain. The committee was helped by Prof. Muhammad Awais (SI). After a long discussion, they prepared a document with consensus for the basic format of the courses of the Ph.D. program in Medical and Allied Sciences. Current Ph.D. faculty include Prof. Asad Aslam Khan, Prof. Raafea Tafweez, Prof. Saira Afzal, Prof. Fridoon Jawad Ahmad, Dr. Mahmood S. Chaudhry, Dr. Tania Shakoori, Dr. Nighat Yasmeen, and Dr. Zahid Manhood. Thirty students of PhD are currently enrolled. Prof. Raafea Tafweez is the chair of DPCC, DTRC in basic sciences. Prof. Asad Aslam Khan Dean of Surgery and Allied Sciences is heading DTRC Surgery and Allied Science. Prof. Irshad Hussain Qureshi is the Dean Board of Faculty in Medicine and Allied Specialities. Prof. Naqshab Chaudhry is Coordinator of DPCC and DTRC. All faculty members are serving hard to train and produce quality research scholars for this institution.

Ph.D degree is a jewel in the crown of a university and same is true for KEMU. Ph.D. degree from King Edward Medical University has been awarded to Prof. Mulazim Hussain Bukhari (2006), Prof. Asad Aslam Khan (2013), Prof. Saira Afzal (2015), Prof. Samina Naeem (2016), Prof. Nasir Raza Zaidi (2016), Dr. Mustehsan Bashir (2018), Dr. Ghazala Butt (2020) and Dr. Nazish Imran (2021). The Ph.D. is recognized by HEC, PMDC, whose team have visited and recommended

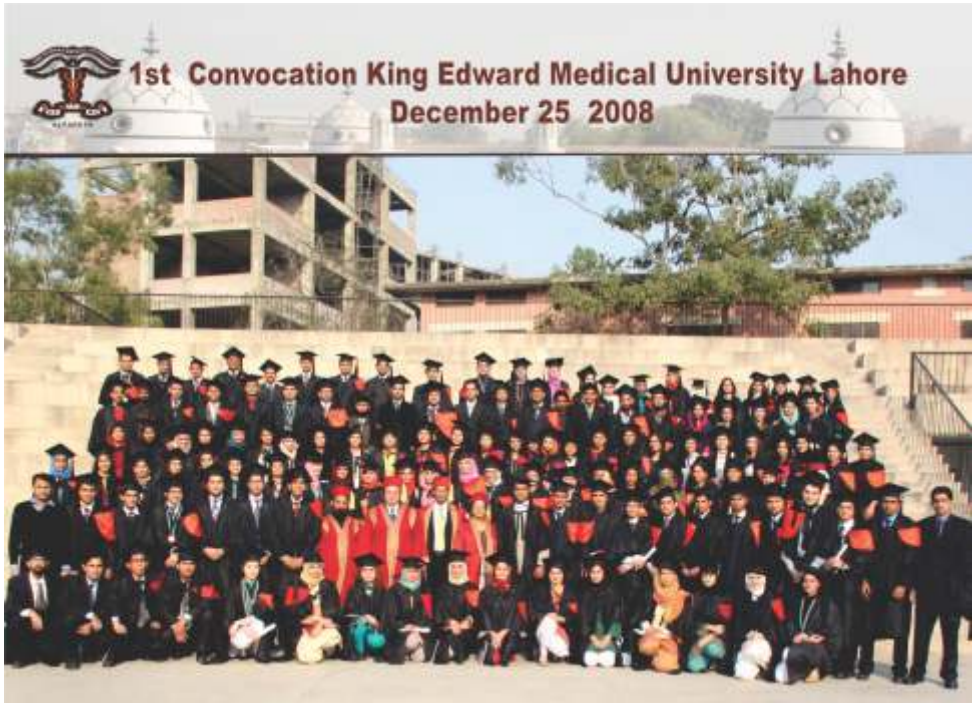
PhD programs in KEMU including Ph.D. Anatomy, Ph.D. Community Medicine and Ph.D. Biochemistry notified/approved and included in schedual. The notification by Ministry NHS & CR was issued on 12th October 2018 to include PhD program KEMU in Schedule III. That was indeed a great milestone achieved. All this has been achieved by visionary leaders who believed that education empowers individuals and changes the world as stated by Nelson Mandela:

"Education is the most powerful weapon which can be used to change the world. Education is key to eliminate gender inequality, reducing poverty, creating a sustainable planet, preventing needless deaths and illness, and to fostering peace. (Nelson Mandela, 23rd April 2013).

CHAPTER

10

PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND FLAGSHIP MEDICAL INSTITUTION


1st Convocation King Edward Medical University Lahore
December 25 2008

1st Convocation King Edward Medical University Lahore
December 25th 2008

King Edward Medical University has fully recognized the need of professional advancements and demands of service to the humanity. Being flagship institution in the disciplines of Medicine it has maintained the highest standard of professionalism, ethics, merit and education. The graduates work closely with the communities and play leadership role in contributing to improvements in health and well being of the nation.

King Edward Medical University is a flagship medical institution in Public Sector and many other Public Sector Medical Universities have adopted similar polices and guidelines to establish Office of Research, Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC), Quality Enhancement Cell (QEC), curricula, medical and education research activities designed by KEMU.

GRADUATES OF KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY:

King Edward Medical University since its inception has produced a total 17634 graduates of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS-05 years) and 558 graduates of B.Sc. Hons (Allied health Sciences-04 years) Department of Physiotherapy offered various programs including Doctor of Physiotherapy (DPT-05 years) with total 206 graduates, B.Sc. Physiotherapy (04 years) 219 graduates, Transitional Doctor of Physiotherapy (TDPT) (01 year) 153 graduates. Vision Sciences (04 years) includes B.Sc. Hons (Optometry), B.Sc. Hons (Orthoptics) and B.Sc. Hons (Investigative Ophthalmology) with total 466 graduates. King Edward Medical University also includes the 19 postgraduates in university fellowship of Vitreoretinal and Paediatric ophthalmology. About 225 postgraduates in Doctor of Medicine (MD)/ Master of Science (MS)/ Master of Dental Surgery (MDS), 08 in Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), 89 in Master of Philosophy(M.Phil.), 93 in Diploma and 06 in Master's in Community Eye Health(MCEH) programs have been awarded degrees.

2nd Convocation King Edward Medical University Lahore
June 12, 2010

3rd Convocation King Edward Medical University Lahore
June 28, 2011

CURRENT ENROLMENTS IN KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY:

Current enrolment includes 1662 students of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS-05 years) program, while total 12 programs are offered in B.Sc. Hons (Allied health Sciences-04 years) with 383 enrolments. Department of Physiotherapy offers Doctor of Physiotherapy (DPT-05 years), B.Sc. Physiotherapy (04 years), Transitional Doctor of Physiotherapy (TDPT-01 year) with 226 enrolments. Vision Sciences (04 years) includes B.Sc. Hons (Optometry), B.Sc. Hons (Orthoptics) and B.Sc. Hons (Investigative Ophthalmology) with total 240 enrolments.

Current Enrolment in Postgraduate University Fellowship programs of Vitreoretinal and Paediatric ophthalmology includes 14 enrolments in 3 programs, 359 enrolments in 26 offered programs of Doctor of Medicine (MD)/ Master of Science (MS)/ Master of Dental Surgery (MDS)/MD Hospital Administration (MDHA). 28 in 31 programs of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). 531 in 30 programs of Fellowship of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan (FCPS). 66 in 16 programs of Master of Philosophy(M.Phil.) and 55 in 22 programs of Diploma. Eminent fellows of CPSP, are heading various institutions including KEMU, FJMU, SIMS and PMU have been trained in KEMU/Mayo Hospital Lahore.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL SEATS AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS CURRENTLY STUDYING AT KEMU:

As per HEC policy currently 45 International students are enrolled in University Post Graduate programs 43 in Under Graduate MBBS and 12 in Allied Health Sciences Program.

RESEARCH AT KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY:

In research and development thirty students were the beneficiaries from the university endowment fund during 2017, while large number of Impact factor Research Papers have been

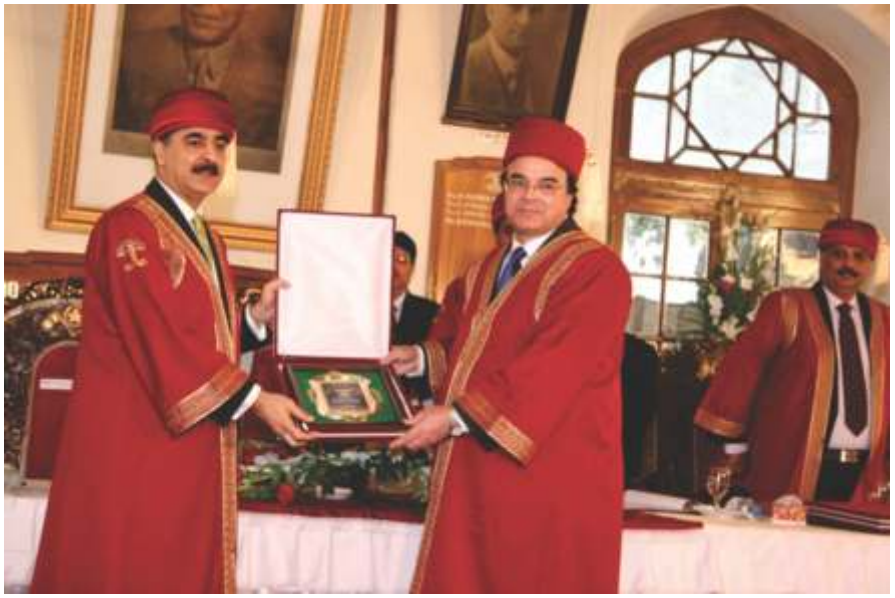
Convocation December 2008

published during 2016 to 2021. The university also organized many international and local research conferences during 2017 to 2021.

In 2018, ORIC (Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization) was established. The policy of intellectual property right was disseminated to all stake holders through website. Successful planning and policies were directed towards establishing industrial linkages and international research collaborations. Various Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) are in progress for strong industrial linkages under supervision of ORIC Department.

Realizing the importance of research for the development of a University, a formal research policy was formulated in 2011 and Professor Dr. Muhammad Saqib Saeed became the first Director Research, King Edward Medical University. Under research policy, the process of research proposal submission and approval was streamlined. Every researcher is required to first submit his proposal to the Board of Studies (BOS) of his/her respective department, after which the research synopsis passes to the Project Evaluation Committee and then the Ethical Committee of Institutional Review Board. Finally, it is approved by the Advance Studies and Research Board (AS&RB). Initially AS&RB would approve the grant and the case would be forwarded to the Purchase and Treasury departments. In 2014 however, for the sake of further efficiency and transparency in the research grant process, the Research Grant Committee was founded with Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saqib Saeed as the convener and Prof. Dr. Akmal Laeeq as the first Chairman of the committee. Research policies including plagiarism policy were adopted in accordance with guidelines of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan.

To meet the criteria of excellence set by the Higher Education Commission (HEC), the Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC) was established in 2018. The Director Research was given the responsibility as Director ORIC and various faculty members were nominated for the posts of managers as per proposed model structure of ORIC by HEC.



Convocation December 2008

Convocation December 2008

In line with the vision of HEC, ORIC aims to develop, expand, enhance and manage the University's research programs and to link research activities directly to the educational, social and economic priorities of the University and its broader community. The ORIC works to ensure that the research at KEMU is of the highest quality according to the international standards and aims to raise the stature of the University internationally.

ORIC is developing policies to guarantee that all research programs and policies reflect the core values of academic excellence and ethical standards with special focus on translational medical research which brings the research findings from 'bench to bedside'

The improving research output is a testament of the efforts put in by the university to raise its research profile. From 2017 to 2018, KEMU faculty produced eighty one (81) international impact factor publications along with one hundred and sixty-two (162) local publications in nationally recognized journals. Furthermore, the university holds regular MD/MS/MDS research methodology and synopsis writing workshops which are attended by over a hundred of participants each year. The University also organized international and local research conferences during 2017 - 2021. It is anticipated that with the current focus on research by current Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal King Edward Medical University would facilitate King Edward Medical University in becoming the leading center of medical research in the country and also gain recognition internationally.

Convocation December 2008

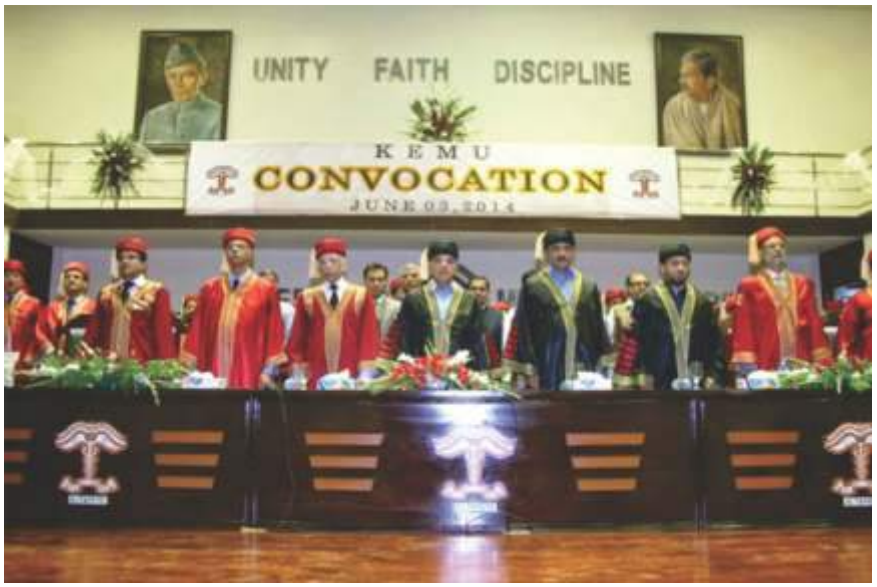
Convocation December 2008

Senate Meeting 2009

Convocation May 2011

Senate Meeting 2012

Senate Meeting 2013



King Edward Medical University Lahore Convocation 2014
with Chief Minister of Punjab

King Edward Medical University Lahore Convocation 2014
with Chief Minister Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif

Convocation October 2017

Convocation November 2017

KEMU, Lahore Convocation November 2018

KEMU, Lahore Convocation October 2019

KEMU Senate Meeting 2018

KEMU Senate Meeting 2019

KEMU Syndicate Meeting 2020

KEMU Syndicate Meeting 2021

CHAPTER

11

UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

King Edward Medical University has seven faculties each headed by a Dean. Prof. Nakhshab Chaudhry is currently heading faculty of Basic Sciences, Prof. Saqib Saeed is heading faculty of Medicine & Allied Specialties, Prof. Ayesha Malik is heading faculty of Surgery & Allied Specialties, Prof. Dilawaiz Nadeem is heading faculty of Nursing & Allied Health Sciences, Prof. Saira Afzal is heading faculty of Public Health & Preventive Medicine and Prof. Muhammad Asghar Naqi is heading faculty of Allied Health Sciences.

Deans Committee of University is advisory committee to Vice Chancellor for academic, research and policy matters. Faculty of Basic Sciences includes Department of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Community Medicine, Pharmacology, and Forensic Medicine.

Faculty of Medicine & Allied Specialties includes Department of East Medical Ward, West Medical Ward, South Medical Ward, North Medical Ward, Cardiology, T.B. & Chest Medicine, Dermatology Unit-I, Dermatology Unit-II, Neurology, Paediatric Medicine Unit-I, Paediatric Medicine Unit-II, Psychiatry, Preventive Paediatric, Clinical Oncology (Radiotherapy), Radiotherapy, and Nephrology.

Faculty of Surgery & Allied Specialties includes Department of North Surgical Ward, West Surgical Ward, East Surgical Ward, South Surgical Ward, E.N.T. Unit-I, E.N.T. Unit-II, Orthopedic Surgery Unit-I, Orthopedic Surgery Unit-II, Anesthesia Unit-I, Anesthesia Unit-II, Urology Unit-I, Urology Unit-II, Ophthalmology Unit-I, Ophthalmology Unit-II, Ophthalmology Unit-III, Obstt. & Gynae Unit-I, Obstt. & Gynae Unit-II, Obstt. & Gynae Unit-III, Obstt. & Gynae Unit-III, Cardiac Surgery, Neurosurgery, Paediatrics Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, and Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery.

Faculty of Allied Health Sciences includes Department of Allied Health Sciences, Vision Sciences, Physiotherapy.

Faculty of Public Health & Preventive Medicine includes Department of Preventive & Social Paediatrics, Community Medicine and College of Ophthalmology and Allied Vision Sciences (COAVS).

KEMU and China Medical University
Declared as Sister Universities, Oct 2018

In the present era of change, it is of utmost importance to develop educational programs in liaison with faculty members and stake holders. This information revolution in King Edward Medical University has been achieved with innovative teaching strategies, enhancing research and efficient curriculum change while upholding highest standards of professionalism.

CHAPTER

12

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

King Edward Medical University is recognized by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PM&DC), College of Physician and Surgeons Pakistan (CPSP), Higher Education Commission (HEC), Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC) and Punjab Higher Education Commission, Lahore and world's prestigious organizations including World Health Organization (WHO), all leading Medical Universities of USA, United Kingdom and other countries,

In the centenary celebrations of King Edward Medical College some of the greatest international medical figures were in the attendance. Such was the stature of King Edward Medical College at that point in time, and such was it's historical legacy.

There was representation from Queen Elizabeth II of England, British Royal Colleges and International Medical Leaders. These attendees portrayed old historical links and traditional connections of King Edward Medical College. India was a special case: many senior medical faculty across the border were former classmates and friends of the senior faculty, and their enthusiastic participation served as a fabulous show of mutual good will.

The medical professional guests from abroad were of towering caliber. The representative of the Queen was Professor Donald Hunter, a teacher of great renown who personified that good general medicine was the bedrock foundation of sound doctoring. The successful surgery of separation of conjoined twins performed by Prof. Ian Aird (Prof. of surgery at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School London) was celebrated at this juncture. Dr. Ian shared his clinical expertise and visited surgical wards and took keen interest in projects of this institution.

During its 158 year of existence, King Edward Medical University collaborated with top ranked world universities including University of Brussels (Belgium), University of Okalahoma (USA), Canadian Orthopadic Association (Canada), International Society of Traumatology,

Southampton University, University of Pisa (Italy), British Council (Lahore), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Diseases, AlderHay Children Hospital (Liverpool, UK), Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Hertfordshire (UK), South West Cleveland and Sleep Centre (USA), Kagoshima University (Japan), Kabul University (Afghanistan), Mashhad University (Iran), Queen Mary University (UK), Promotion of Education Foundation (USA), Imperial College London (UK), Purdue University (USA), University of Illinois (USA), Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons Canada and Chinese Medical University, China.

Memorandum of Understanding signed on 4th August 2018 related to Corneal Blindness (Corneal Donation/Transplantation) between AKHUWAT and College of Ophthalmology and Allied Vision Sciences, King Edward Medical University, in the presence of Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal. Memorandum of Understanding signed between King Edward Medical University and Fatima Jinnah Medical Univerity for collaboration and trainee exchange in the field of Cardiology. Vice Chancellors, Registrars and Professors of Cardiology of both Universities were present on 10th August 2018. Memorandum of Understanding also signed with other prestigious National and International organizations including School of Biological Sciences (SBS) and Centre for Applied Molecular Biology (CAMB) of University of the Punjab, Government College University (GCU) for teaching and research, Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health in plastic and reconstructive surgery and burn unit, COMSATS University for teaching and research, Walailak University Thailand for teaching and research and University of the Punjab on attachment of two medical hospitals; Mian Munshi teaching hospital and Nawaz Sharif Medical College.

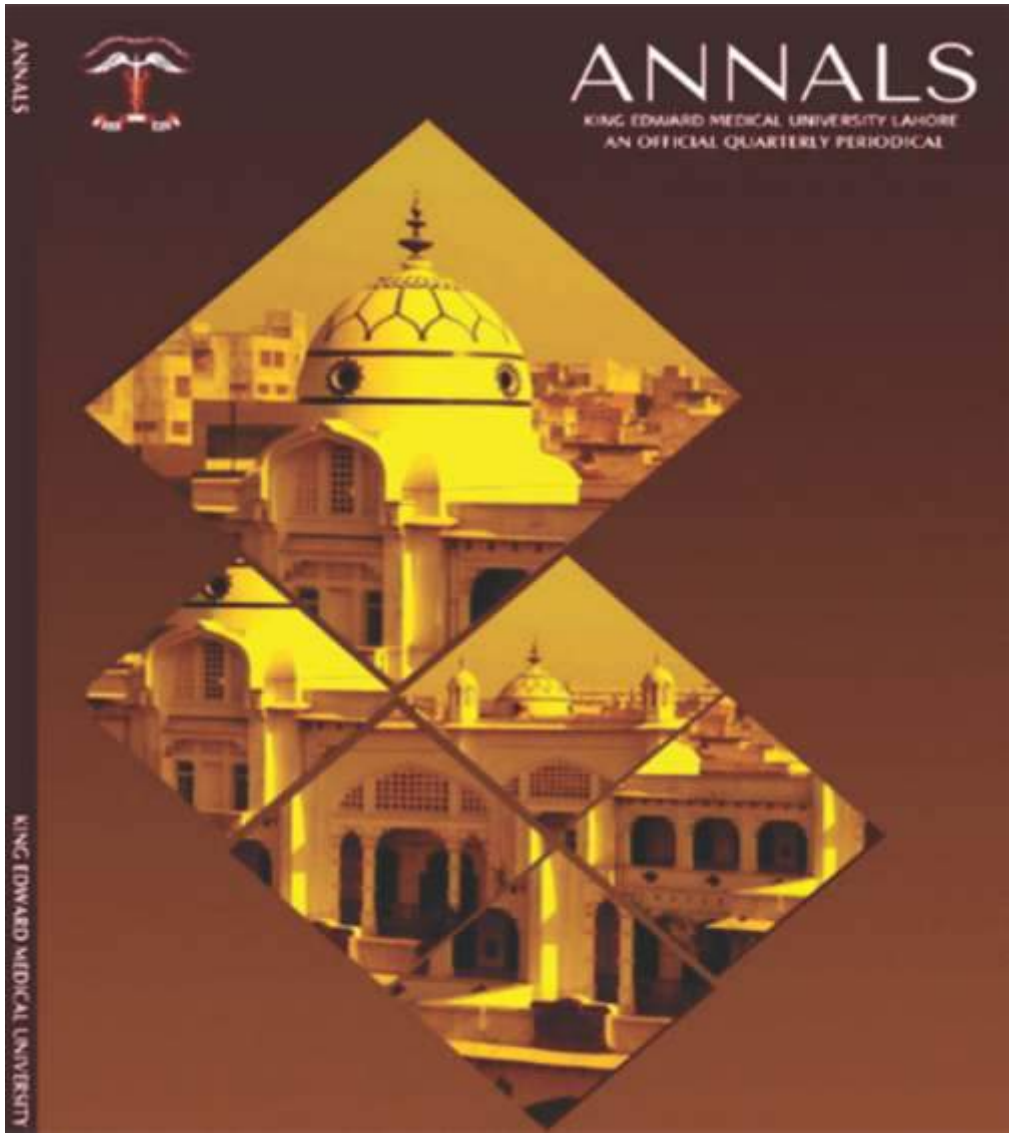
Professor Sheila Macnell Professor of Tissue Engineering and Director IRCBM (Interdisciplinary Research Centre in Bio materials) University of Sheffield UK visited KEMU on 26th September, 2018 and had a meeting with VC Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal,

Prof. Mustehsin Bashir Chairman Deptartment of Plastic Surgery, Prof. Fridoon Prof. of Bio Medical Sciences and Director Research Prof. Saqib Saeed discussed mutual collaboration in Innovative Research and Biotechnology especially in delivering Autologous Keratinocytes to BURN patients. A revolutionary step in management of Burns patients. Such initiatives will greatly consolidate biomedical research transactional and create new vistas of research in Biotechnology.

CHAPTER

13

ANNALS OF KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY



Annals of King Edward Medical University Lahore
(Since 1995)

King Edward Medical University is the oldest educational institution in Pakistan. It is one of the foldest medical school in South Asia, after Medical College Kolkata, Madras Medical College, Chennai Medical College and Grant Medical College, Bombay.

On 21st December 1911, Lahore Medical School was renamed King Edward Medical College in Honor of the late King and Emperor Edward VII and was elevated to the status of an independent, degree-granting university on 12th May 2005, when it became King Edward Medical University. King Edward Medical University has been actively engaged in Post Graduate studies with emphasis on research projects and their publication.

During the tenure of Prof. Naseer M. Akhtar (1995 to 1997) Directory of all the research work done and being conducted was prepared and Annals of King Edward Medical College a quarterly journal was launched and recognized by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC). It was first published in April 1995 with Prof. Abdul Majeed Ch. as Editor of Annals of KEMU. The fellows of CPSP who get their research published in Annals of KEMU are exempted from dissertation writing. HEC has recognized Annals of KEMU for Ph.D. research. Under the dynamic leadership of Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal, the Annals is setting a new trajectory of brilliance and success in research.

Recently its editorial board has been revamped with inclusion of eminent academicians and world acclaimed research scholars. They are reviewing research articles regularly. Apart form being recognized by PMDC, the HEC has upgraded Annals of KEMU to Category Y. The team under the leadership of Prof. Saqib Saeed and Editor Prof. Saira Afzal striving their best to make it an impact factor journal recognized by maximum International indexing services.

Annals of KEMU is a biomedical research journal that is devoted to publishing the recent advances in all areas of biomedical research for physicians, surgeons, post graduate trainees and undergraduate students with special emphasis on clarity of presentation and accuracy of

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Syed Mohsin Ajmal, Muhammad salman Bashir, Syed ijaz Ahmad Burq,et al.

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Comparative Effectiveness of Muscle Facilitation Kinesio Taping and Corrective Kinesio Taping Techniques along with Conventianal Physiotraphy in the Treatment of Non-Specific Low Back Pain

Shoaib Keyani junaid ijaz Gondal, Akhtar Rasool,et al.

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Website of Annals of KEMU

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) presenting Annals of KEMU to Honorable Governor of the Punjab Chaudhary Muhammad Sarwar (Chancellor KEMU)

the presented data.

Articles published in the Annals of KEMU cover a wide range of fields from basic medical sciences, clinical specialties and super specialty areas. Articles describing original clinical or laboratory investigations, case reports and public health related studies and surveys are always considered for publication. As a multi-disciplinary journal published by the most renowned and oldest medical institute of Pakistan, Annals of KEMU publishes the most relevant original research articles that form the foundations of tomorrow's medicine in Pakistan and around the globe. Annals of KEMU has its dynamic website and research publication are cited in more then one eighty six countries around the globe. The editorial board members are renowned experts in their field including John Kortbeck (Canada), Prof. David Smith (USA), Prof. John Chambers (UK) and Prof. Jean Blair (USA).

Currently Annals of King Edward Medical University has a dynamic website, dedicated staff for publications including publication officer, editorial assistant and statistician. The research articles include original research articles, meta-analysis, systemic review, clinical practice articles, short communication, case reports and clinical vignettes. Published research is available in 186 countries around the world for free citations and downloading. Its H index is 15 and cites are 456 cites per author. Most of the reviewers and researchers (from United States, United Kingdom, Australia and Canada) are contributing to Annals of King Edward Medical University and their web statistics are continuously updated for advancement of research and innovations by vigilant Information Technology (IT) Department of King Edward Medical University. Online management system facilitates the process of manuscript submission, review and publication. Post-publication open review for researchers and professionals is the most important feature for promoting transparency. Regular training, workshops and symposia are arranged for editorial board members for capacity building and professional development. Further details can be visited on website: www.annalskemu.org

CHAPTER

14

GREEN PAKISTAN INITIATIVE

Tree Plantation Ceremony at KEMU
New Campus Muridke

Tree Plantation Ceremony at KEMU
New Campus Muridke

In accordance with the vision of Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Mr. Imran Khan, King Edward Medical University has initiated a tree plantation campaign at its New Campus located at 16 Km Muridkay-Narowal Road, Sheikhupura district.

King Edward Medical University, under the guidance of Vice-Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal, organized a tree plantation ceremony on Sunday, 2nd September 2018. Minister for Forestry Muhammad Sibtain Khan graced the ceremony as the chief guest. All past principals and vice chancellors including Prof. Ijaz Ahsan, Prof. Naseem Mehmood Akhtar, Prof. Mehmood Ali Malik, Prof. Asad Aslam Khan, MSs of attached hospitals, Deans, HoDs and faculty members participated.

As many as 500 trees were planted on the occasion. A target of plantation of 5,000 trees has been set by the university.

The minister for forestry said that following the vision of Prime Minister, the Punjab Government was committed to making Punjab a green province by planting trees at every available space, including along the national highways.

King Edward Medical University Vice-Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and Project Director Prof. Muhammad Athar Javed said that King Edward Medical University will be made a top university of the country. In the New Campus, 1,000-bed hospital would be established to provide best health service delivery to the ailing humanity of the area, they said.

Guests of honor former King Edward Medical College Principals Prof. Ijaz Ahsan, Prof. Mahmood Ali Malik and Prof. Naseer Mahmood Akhtar appreciated the initiative and also highlighted the importance of trees for the eradication of pollution. They also planted trees in their names. Specialised Healthcare and Medical Education Secretary, Mr. Saqib Zafar, Forestry Department Secretary Cap. (R) Asad Ullah specially participated in the tree plantation

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal with
Dr. Athar Ahmed Saeed (Kemcolian, 1986), Dr. Azeem ud Din Zahid (Kemcolian)

Prof Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU) with Dr. Raheel Ahmed Siddiqui
Kemcolian 1986 Planting a Tree in Green Pakistan Campaign

ceremony and planted trees.

The local MPAs, Khuram Ijaz Chattha and Mr. Umar Aftab also participated in the event. Green Taskforce Pakistan Chairman and former KEMCOLIAN Prof. Muhammad Shoaib Shafi, Prof. Muhammad Asghar Butt, MPA Dr. Mazhar Iqbal Ch., Prof. Muhammad Amjad, Prof. Sardar Fareed Zafar, KEMU Registrar Prof. Irshad Husain Qureshi, PMA President Dr. Izhar, KEMU deans Prof. Raafea Tafweez Qureshi, Prof. Syed Asghar Naqi and Prof. Saira Afzal also attended the ceremony and planted trees. Chairman Prof. Nakhshab, Ch. Prof. Ijaz Hussain, Prof. Aisha Malik, Prof. Rana Dilawaiz Nadeem, Prof. Saqib Shafi, Prof. Sajid Abaidullah, Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali, Prof. Muhammad Haroon Hamid, Prof. Tahir Jamil Ahmed, Prof. Arif Rasheed Malik, Prof. M Anees, Prof. Khawar Ali, Prof. Zujaja Zaheer, Prof. Yar Muhammad, Prof. Farah Yousaf and Prof. Safdar Khan were also present at the occasion. The students of King Edward Medical University were represented by Miss Aleena Afzal and Mr. Mashood.

Ex Chairman of Punjab Revenue Board and Current Principal Secretary to Chief Minister Punjab, Dr. Raheel Ahmed Siddiqui (Kemcolian 1986), visited KEMU and planted tree for Green Pakistan Campaign with Vice Chancellor. Similar Green Pakistan Campaigns are conducted regurlarly every year. In 2021, tree plantation ceremony was held on 14th August in new campus of KEMU.

CHAPTER

15

DELEGATIONS AND DIGNITARIES VISITING KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Madar-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah being received as
Chief Guest by Dr. LT. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh (Principal KEMC)

King Edward Medical University welcomes delegations and dignitaries form home and abroad. King Edward Medical University has the unique honor of welcoming eminent leaders like Madar-e-Millat, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah as chief guest on 20th December 1952 at Annual Sports Day of KEMC under the dynamic Principalship of Prof. Dr. Col Ilahi Bakhsh (Physician to Quaid-e-Azam in the last days). Chief Guest Madar-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was escorted to stage by Prof. Raja Mumtaz Quli Khan (Chairman Sports Committee).

This was the first visit of Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Sept 11th, 1948, at King Edward Medical College. M. Aslam Soofi read a poem on this occasion which was appreciated by the Chief Guest, the staff and the students.

KEMC has witnessed the glorious period and its graduates are highly respected in society. Head of State including President Gen. Mr. Mohammad Ayub Khan (1958 to 1969), President Mr. Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (1973 to 1978) and President General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1978 to 1988) visited King Edward Medical College on various occasions and appreciated the medical education and advancements.

Prime Ministers of Islamic Republic of Pakistan including Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Yousaf Raza Gillani visited KEMC/KEMU. Whilst many Universities changed their names with changing times, King Edward Medical University retained its name and identity owing to its rich history and legacy as a premium site of learning in the Sub-continent.

Punjab Chief Minister Chaudhry Pervaiz Ilahi on November 27th, 2004 visited KEMC. He laid the foundation of Surgical Tower at Mayo Hospital and a Girls Hostel. The Chief Minister said the Government was providing every possible help to King Edward Medical College and now it was the duty of the faculty and its students to do world class research work and impart quality medical education.

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah at King Edward Medical College
Lahore with the First Muslim Principal after Partition
Dr. LT. Col. Ilahi Bukhsh (Personal Physician of
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah) in Early 1950s

At the inauguration of the Pakistan Institute of Preventive Ophthalmology and launching of Vision-2020, the Chief Minister hoped that these two initiatives would help the Punjab to fight blindness and strive towards the 'Right to sight'. He also hoped that these initiatives would help eradicate the preventable causes of blindness in Punjab that make up around 80 per cent of the total blindness cases.

King Edward Medical College and Allied Hospitals' board of management Chairman Prof. Dr. Fateh Khan Akhtar, Principal Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan, PIPO Project Director Prof. Dr. Asad Aslam Khan, NGO Sight Savers' Representative Dr. Haroon Rasheed Awan and Fred Hollows Foundation, Australia, Representative Dr. Rubina Gillani also spoke on this occasion.

Addressing the Convocation of King Edward Medical University on 3rd June 2014 Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif said that healthcare is among the top priorities of the Punjab Government and it is providing maximum resources for the provision of best treatment facilities to the masses. He also said that the Government will provide all possible resources to the health sector and its mandatory that all segments of society must pay their due role in the progress of this country. He also said that KEMU was rendering invaluable services for the promotion of medical education and research in the Health Sector.

King Edward Medical University Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Faisal Masud in his address highlighted academic activities of the institution. He said measures were also being taken for improving education standard of the University.

The Education Minister Punjab Rana Mashhood Ahmad Khan, Parliamentary Secretary on Health Khawaja Imran Nazir, faculty members, doctors, students, parents and health experts also attended the Convocation.

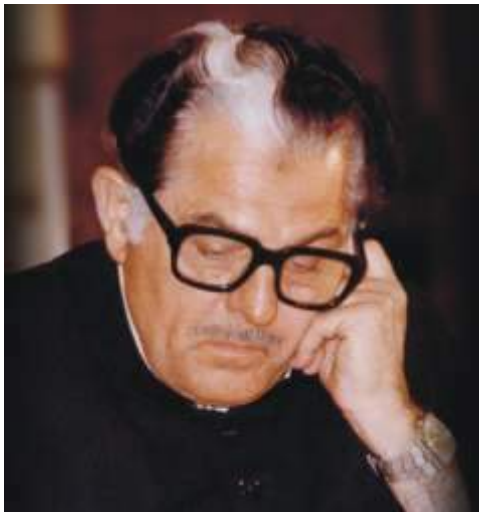
The 22nd Vice Chancellor's Committee meeting was held on 8th July 2018 in Islamabad under the Chairmanship of Prof. Tariq Banuri Chairman HEC. Vice Chancellors of all public and

Founder of Country Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
with Students of King Edward Medical College Lahore

Khawaja Nazim ud Din (Ex Prime Minister of Pakistan)
addressing prominent Kemcolians in Library Hall

President Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan and Nawab of Kalabagh Ameer Muhammad Khan (Governor of Punjab) in KEMC 1960

Dr. Nizarat Ashraf (KEMCOLIAN) Mother of Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid
(Current Health Minister of Punjab)



Prof Khawaja Saadiq Husain
(Ex Principal of KEMC)

Prof. Bashir Ahmad (Ex Principal KEMC)
handing over a certificate to
Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal VC KEMU

Dr. Zafar Ali (Late) old Kemcolian 1960
Father of Muhammad Saqib Zafar
(Sec. Health Govt. of the Punjab)

Chief Minister of the Punjab
Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif with
Prof. Naseer Mahmood Akhtar (Ex Principal KEMC)
and Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal (VC KEMU)

A memorable picture of
President Zia Ul Haq with
Prof. Farrukh Khan

President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari
during his visit to KEMC in 1996 with
Prof. Farrukh Khan speaking on dais

Prof. Bashir Ahmad with
Chairman Senate Waseem Sajjad

A memorable picture of
Prof. Bashir Ahmad

Princess of Wales Lady Diana (Late) visited KEMC (1991)

Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif
at Convocation of King Edward Medical College, 1999

King Edward Medical University Lahore Convocation 2014
with Chief Minister Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif

Punjab Chief Minister Chaudhry Pervaiz Ilahi at the Inaugural Ceremony KEMC

Molana Tariq Jamil visited KEMU

private sector-chartered Universities participated in it. King Edward Medical University was represented by Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal. Many academic issues including quality in Education and Research, Capacity Building and Autonomy of Institutions were discussed.

Chairman Higher Education Commission of Pakistan Prof. Tariq Banuri also visited King Edward Medical University on 30th July, 2018 and had a meeting with Chairpersons and Deans. He also visited the Girls Hostel, funded by Higher Education Commission.

Chairman Punjab Higher Education Commission Prof. Mohammad Nizamuddin, the Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal, Chief Executive Officer of Mayo Hospital and Dean of BOF in Surgery Prof. Asad Aslam Khan, Dean of BOF in Allied Health Sciences and Chairman Library Committee Prof. Syed Asghar Naqi and faculty in the participants in Inaugural Ceremony of New Library Hall.

Chairman Punjab Higher Education Commission Prof. Dr. Mohammad Nizamuddin and various Chairman/Heads of Departments also addressed on this occasion. There were discussions regarding development of the Higher Education sector, autonomy of the universities, improving the global ranking of the universities and strengthening Accreditation councils, improving programs especially Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), research and patients care, and quality mechanisms. It was a very well organized and well-planned meeting to highlight educational and research facilities available for students in King Edward Medical University. This library was a great gift for students on 14th August, 2018.

Care taker Punjab Minister for Health Prof. Dr. Jawad Sajid Khan urged the medical teachers to pay attention the training of young doctors to make them professional physicians and surgeons. “The teachers should present themselves as role model for strengthening the sanctity and respect of the noble profession,” Prof. Dr. Jawad said this while addressing the

Delegation visiting New Library Hall

faculty members of King Edward Medical University in the Senate Hall of King Edward Medical University (KEMU) on 26th June 2018. Vice Chancellor Prof Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal, all faculty members and Medical Superintendent of Mayo Hospital were present in the meeting.

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal disclosed that the father of the present Health Minister Prof. Ayub Ahmed Khan was the pioneer who established Orthopedic Surgery Department in KEMC in 1948 and the Minister Prof Dr. Jawad Sajid Khan also taught in King Edward Medical College. Prof. Saqib Shafi and other teachers also spoke on the occasion and stressed the need to enhance the financial incentives for the medical teachers including better pay scales. The Minister principally agreed that the grade 21 was the right of all professors.

Honorable Minister for Health Prof Dr. Yasmin Rashid visited King Edward Medical University and addressed Deans Professors and Heads of Department on 6th September 2018. She was retired from King Edward Medical College in the tenure of Vice Chancellor Prof. M. Zafar Ullah Khan. She chaired Symposium on Alzheimer's Disease. “The number of patients with dementia is increasing at an alarming rate, necessitating launch of the much needed healthcare services for the elderly in the province,” said Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid in her keynote speech in the seminar arranged by the Alzheimer's Pakistan in collaboration with King Edward Medical University (KEMU). She also emphasized on Quality research and inculcating professionalism among under and post graduate students.

Delegates from China Canada Turkey and Australia visited King Edward Medical University on 6th October, 2018 and had meeting with Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and Deans. History of King Edward Medical University and achievement were highlighted. Discussion took place on areas of mutual collaboration on research, training courses and video link meetings on recent advances and innovation in medical sciences. Strengthening of specialty of Family Medicine was specially emphasized. Delegate also visited Surgical Tower

Inaugural Ceremony of New Library Hall on 14th August, 2018

Mayo Hospital and witnessed quality service delivery. They were briefed by Project Director Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali.

President China Medical University Prof. Wen Deliang accompanied by Prof. Xu Wu and Sizuo Lip had meeting with Vice Chancellor KEMU Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and Deans of the University. Discussion took place on areas of mutual collaboration and cooperation in Field of Research, Medical Education and Training, on 6th October, 2018. New Campus of KEMU Mureedke was also discussed. It was agreed to sign MOU after completing codal formalities in future meetings. Both universities were officially declared as Sister Universities.

Delegate of Specialists in Public Health from Scotland and England led by Ex Kemcolian (1987) Prof. Mahmood Adil, Medical Director Information Services Division and Health Protection, Scotland at the NHS National Services Scotland Visited KEMU on 8th October, 2018 and had meeting with VC Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and Dean Public Health and Preventive Medicine Prof. Saira Afzal. He was accompanied by Prof. Paul Johnstone Public Health Specialist and Regional Director North, Dr. Andrew Furber Public Health Specialist and Mr. Abdur Razzaq. Prof. Zahid Kamal Siddiqui facilitated this meeting. Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University highlighted national and international contributions of the University. Prof. Mehmood Adil and delegates presented NHS perspective of Public Health. Its role in research, policy making and quality assurance. They offered their support and collaboration in strengthening of Public Health Speciality at KEMU and offered to contribute in activities of ORIC Department of KEMU. Prof. Saira Afzal informed the delegate that KEMU is specially focusing on research in community health Services. Her Department has been accredited for PhD program. The Department was already recognized for MD, M.Phil. and FCPS. The participants resolved further deliberation in area of mutual collaboration in near future. During COVID-19, many dignitaries visited Telemedicine Department. Further details can be assessed on following website: www.kemu.edu.pk

Prof. Afzal Javed visited KEMU

Honorable Minister Health Prof. Dr. Yasmeen Rashid presenting Souvenir to President PM&DC Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan.

Maj. Gen. Prof. Shehla Baqai with delegates visited KEMU

Delegates from foreign Countries Visited KEMU

Delegates from foreign Countries Visited KEMU

Provincial Minister Punjab, Mian Muhammad Aslam Iqbal visited KEMU

CHAPTER

16

SCULPTURAL EMBELLISHMENTS AND ARCHITECTURE

THIS BUILDING
AND OTHER ADJACENT BUILDINGS BELONGING
TO THIS COLLEGE AND THE HOSPITAL
WERE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
KING EDWARD VII
EMPEROR OF INDIA
BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF THE PUNJAB
IN CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.
The cost was met from a fund inaugurated during the
Lieutenant-Governorship of SIR LOUIS DANE, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
and the total outlay amounted to forty lakhs of rupees of which
eighteen lakhs were provided by public subscription-
PRINCIPAL DONORS.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA Rs 2,00,000.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR Rs 1,50,000.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND Rs 1,00,000.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF NABHA Rs 1,00,000.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA Rs -50,000.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF FARIDKOT AND HIS SUBJECTS Rs -71,000.
LAHORE TOWN AND DISTRICT Rs 1,67,000.
DELHI " " Rs -74,000.
SIALKOT " " Rs -60,000.
AMRITSAR " " Rs -60,000.
LYALLPUR " " Rs -50,000.
GUJRANWALA " " Rs -50,000.
This building was opened by
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
on the 10th December 1915.

Inauguration Stone of Patiala Block acknowledging Public Subscriptions

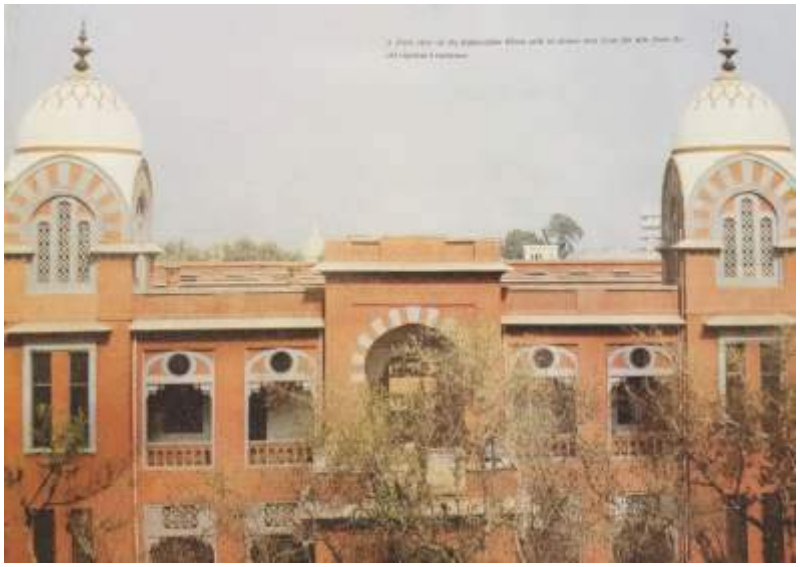
There was a dire need of a spacious, purpose built and a well-planned building for providing medical education and medical services to humanity in the region. The medical school was established in stables near Thana Tibbi.

After many years of persuasive efforts and advocacy, the school succeeded in acquiring its place for its own building in 1881. Land for the medical school was purchased from the estate and the building depicts architectural beauty of Italian style with reflections of Roman and English architecture at certain places . It was planned to be located to the South of Mayo Hospital. It was constructed on the design of Mayo Hospital with a center and two wings at right angles. It comprised of eight Principal rooms as follows: - Library and office room, being the large hall in the center; lecture room for Anatomy and instruction to Hindustani Class; medical and surgical lecture room; chemical lecture-room, all in the centre; Anatomical museum; chemical and Materia Medica museum; laboratory and room for meteorological instruments in the East and West wings. It was decorated by pillars and modeling sandstone, chiseled marble and casting in metal decors.

First Medical College building was of the Anatomy Department. However, it went through timely alterations in 1887, 1892 and subsequently in 1915. The original entrance to the main hall, faced South in beginning but later faced North indicating modifications through donation by the Nawab of Faridkot.

The present-day building famously known as Patiala block of King Edward Medical College is not the actual structure that was constructed in 1883. The newly constructed building known as Patiala block was established and inaugurated in 1915 by Lord Hardinge of Penshurt, Viceroy and Governor General of India. Both Patiala block and Bahawalpur block were constructed in the colonial era of British Raj and they were the extension projects of 1914 and 1916 respectively. Patiala block built as the replica of the Palace of Nawab Bhupinder Singh.

Patiala Block King Edward Medical University



Bahawalpur Block comprising the Departments of Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Physiologyand Community Medicine

Marble from mines of Balochistan, teakwood from Burma and sandstone from various states in India were brought to build the architectural masterpieces. The building comprises of administrative offices, a large library cum examination hall, four lecture theatres, a museum, a council room and common rooms for staff and students. This block was named after Nawab Bhupinder Singh of Patiala (October 1891- March 1938) who was famous for his bold architectural designs and construction of buildings. He donated generous funds and known for his extravagance. It was an expansive structure by any standards where Burma teakwood was used extensively. Façade of Patiala has two balanced wings on its sides with a central dome and a pattern of three arches along with domed tower. This well designed symmetrical building is elegant not only in its structure but also in its function. This charismatic building has different architectural features which are symbolic representation of various dynasties and portico, which has archway entrance from East to West. Inside the portico, dado work is used for decoration in the form of cartouche and crown with lotus flower which represents Buddhism. The entrance corridor is ornamented with different types of architectural features, pilaster, inverted cone (latu), dental frieze, corbel and brackets. On entering through portico in a hall which has central wooden staircase. The quarter landing staircase with three types of newel posts has been used for central staircase. This wooden staircase is influenced by the Victorian (1870 to 1910) style. Then there are marble slabs one of which carries names of the donors, another of graduates of the college who laid their lives for the countrymen. Square collar column are used in this block which are divided into three parts including capital, shaft and base like human body. The columns have ionic type capitals which are decorated simply with a design of diamond. Before going to the main library hall there is a corridor which gives the look of arcade but actually is a placement of collar columns. The Main Library Hall has tapered roof and this significant and historical hall has also been used for shooting of many films.

The building has four domed towers in four corners along with a central dome which serves the

Faridkot Block - Anatomy Department

Kapurthala Block

functional as well as decorative purposes. The four towers on its corners contain chambers, used as offices now-a-days. These white painted domed towers are decorated with black band in simple and delicate style. These domes look like pearls in a crown. The Shamsa design, depicted around the fan windows of the domes towers, shows the influence of Hindu architecture. Eight-pointed star is used in design of doors and windows which have pointed arch style. The windows are recessed throughout the building structure.

The right and left wings of facade are decorated with simple brackets and with the sign of Cross, that represents Christianity and imperial power of that time. Patiala Block has two types of cupolas-lantern and solid. Cupola is also used as Chatri (umbrella). In Indian Mughal and Rajput architecture, Chatris are commonly used to depict the elements of pride and honor. The jali work has been done on the arches of the domed tower, a passive form of cooling device that was used in ancient times. Cross design is also used extensively in the rail, upper part of cornice and on the balconies of the domed tower. On the eastern side, there is a supplementary small compound, which was added later in 1986 and it is under the use of administration staff.

The structure or design of Patiala Block is not only an Imperial stamp of British Raj. It also shows the cross-cultural connection of ingenious and foreign elements in architectural language. The domes of the building both in Patiala block and Bahawalpur block have pendative or Byzantine style with and imposed circular dome above. The domed towers of both buildings are similar in structure as the minarets of Sheesh Mahal of Palace in Patiala built in 19th century by Maharaja Narindar Singh and Sheesh Mahal of Lahore Mughal Fort.

The building of Mayo hospital was built in a spell bound mastery of Italian Architecture with sculptural embellishments of Roman style. It was a handsome and commodious building situated behind the Saddar Bazaar Anarkali on an elevated piece of ground to the South West of Ratan Chand's Serai. The style of architecture was “Italian”, having borrowed elements of

Victorian and Roman architecture. The building had been constructed on the most approved sanitary principals and forms the hospital for the Lahore Medical School. It was a two-storied structure, measuring 408 feet long, by 51 ½ feet broad and 46 feet high, with a central tower of four storey's, 120 feet high, surmounted by a dome and four corner towers of three storey's, 60 feet high. The main building consists of a center, facing North and South and of two wings placed parallel to the centre. Each wing was occupied by two large wards, one on the upper storey, and the other on the lower floor, each of which was constructed for 24 patients or 12 on each side. Each ward measured 115 ½ feet long, 22 ½ feet wide andwas18 feet high, so that its total cubic contents were 46,777 cubic feet and its external area was 2,598 feet. The arrangement for ventilation were excellent. Each ward had seven doors on each side and one at each end, each door measured 4 feet, 2 inches, in width and 7 feet, 9 inches in height; so that the opening of each possessed an area of 32 square feet, 3 inches and as there were 6 doors in every large ward, the total amount of space for admission for fresh airwas416 square feet. Access to the upper floor of building was afforded by staircase 12 feet in width and straight enough to facilitate the carriage of beds up and down. The lower wards were allotted to male patients, on the West side to the Mohamedans, and that on the East to other sects. The center of building was divided below into the dispensary and medical store room also the rooms for the examinations of out-patients; of which there were three, one for medical cases, one for surgical and one for ophthalmic cases. There was also a room for the private examination of patients and chemical examination of the products of disease.

The Lady Willingdon Hospital was affiliated with King Edward Medical College in 1933. It's history dates back to 1930 when Teka Devi Health Centre was opened as an outpatient clinic for women on the Fort Road, Lahore. Lt. Col. S. N. Hayes in 1933, laid the foundation stone of Lady Willingdon Hospital, naming it after the wife of the 22nd Viceroy of India. The architecture of the building is in old English style with red bricks mostly used in buildings of colonial era.

CHAPTER

17

TELEMEDICINE; WEBINARS & RECENT UPDATES

PUNJAB TELEMEDICINE
CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

A special initiative of Honourable Governor / Chancellor **Ch. Mohammad Sarwar**
under the supervision of **Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal (T.I)**
Vice Chancellor, KEMU, Lahore

Department of Telemedicine, King Edward Medical University, Lahore

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a challenging situation. King Edward Medical University has played a significant role in mitigation, suppression, and containment efforts. Innovative solutions and plans were not only conceived but also implemented in true letter and spirit.

King Edward Medical University has proved its role as a premier medical institution in the country and an enthusiastic collaborative partner with global health initiatives in medical sciences. COVID-19 isn't the only emergency of public health concern where doctors, nurses, paramedical staff and researchers from this institution offered their services but in every challenging situation King Edward Medical University has proved to the task since its inception in 1860.

King Edward Medical University has arranged online education classes, high quality webinars for discussing with the learners about the latest advancements, sharing experiences and cutting-edge technologies in current challenging situations. The research journal “Annals of King Edward Medical University" is supported by the national renowned researchers as well as foreign Editorial Board members and reviewers who gave their insight, comments, and suggestions to enhance research publications. More than hundred research articles were published in the special issues of the research journal to provide evidence for the decision-making and providing better health care services to the patients in our local context. Data driven policies and guidelines were based on the evidence and more than 186 countries visited the website for downloading and citing the latest advancements and research.

The international collaboration has been much stronger during COVID-19 by planning webinars and collaborative activities with top notch scientists and prolific researchers. Knowledgeable speakers presented their experiences about medical education in present era and research projects especially during COVID-19 situation. In these webinars many other organizations and universities were also invited to exchange ideas, knowledge sharing and for

Visit of Honorable Governor of Punjab,
Mr. Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar

Visit of the Honorable Minister
of Health Prof. Yasmeen Rashid

joint academic activities. These research promotional webinars help us to understand the suppression, mitigation, and containment policies in a much better way for successful preventive measures against COVID-19. In this background, King Edward Medical University Alumni associations are playing a crucial role in knowledge transfer and training of medical doctors amidst COVID-19 Pandemic. The university started trainings in January 2020 even before the first person was reported with the disease in Pakistan. This shows the vigilance and future vision towards upcoming challenges. In time and robust trainings were arranged in the university as few cases were reported in other countries to provide updates on the management and diagnostics of SARS. COV 2 to the provincial government. The faculty members from the university provided input in Corona Experts Advisory Group to formulate standard operating procedures for containment and effective management of the disease at provincial level. At national level, National Command and Operational Center (NCOC) praised the faculty members for providing reliable and accurate information for the national guidelines. More than 100 research articles, expert opinions and evidence-based practice articles related to COVID-19 situation have been published by King Edward Medical University in peer reviewed and highly reputed journals, Annals of King Edward Medical University, Lahore .

Another revolutionary step to fight COVID-19 Pandemic in Pakistan is establishing the Department of Telemedicine. It has been declared as a game changer in COVID-19 by the honourable Chancellor, Governor of the Punjab. Telemedicine department and Corona Helpdesk established in King Edward Medical University on the directions of honourable Chancellor, Governor of the Punjab and under supervision of Prof Khalid Masood Gondal. Tele-outdoor consisted of different desks from various departments including medicine Corona, Dermatology, surgery, pulmonology, gynecology, Psychiatry, ophthalmology, Nutrition and obesity etc. Corona Help desk consisted of four Helpdesks working daily and giving reliable and accurate information and services about COVID-19 Prevention, diagnosis, burial practices,

Delegations visiting Telemedicine Department

home quarantine administration, home isolation, vitals and oxygen saturation monitoring at home, nutritional information for COVID-19 cases, suspected cases, pregnant ladies, breast feeding, weaning, use of hand hygiene, masks, respiratory etiquettes, social distancing and early referral to the healthcare facility are few to mention here.

Experienced professionals are available to attend the landline calls, WhatsApp and Skype calls. People are contacting doctors through Corona Helpdesk from all over Pakistan and from very remote areas like Layya, Bakhar, DG Khan etc. Public is satisfied with this facility and regularly providing feedback about the services which is shared with the doctors on duty as well as the administration. Many distinguished guests have visited Corona Helpdesk established in King Edward Medical University and greatly appreciated the service delivery and medical professionals who are dedicatedly working for the prevention and health education of the masses. Prof Khalid Masood Gondal VC daily visited the facility and also monitor it from his office to solve any problem if faced by the doctors or staff.

The policy manual of all academic programs with road maps and proforma for continuous Internal assessments with stringent quality assurance mechanisms in King Edward Medical University has been published. This paved the way of recognition of our postgraduate programs in other countries especially Gulf countries.

During COVID-19 pandemic situation, attached hospitals provide services to the ailing humanity and not a single patient was refused admission. This challenging situation has provided the opportunities to develop online teaching and learning activities, and more than hundred research projects approved by the hard work and dedication of faculty of King Edward Medical University. New academic programs and certifications were launched including Medical Education, Medical Editing, Family Medicine, and Primary healthcare practice. New fellowship programs including emergency medicine, infectious diseases and intensive care

Delegations visiting Telemedicine Department King Edward Medical University, Lahore

medicine were also approved from various statutory bodies. New building of girls hostel has been completed and new campus at Kalashah Kakoo in 230 acres has been planned. A new department of Infectious Disease and Institute of preventive medicine will be established in future. Financial Resources are required for the execution of these plans and future expansion. Construction of New Emergency Block at Lady Willington Hospital is also planned and announced by the honourable minister of health, Prof Dr Yasmin Rashid.

Development of human resources is also out top priority. In King Edward Medical University, medical professionals and doctors are keen to develop and part of advances in the field of medical sciences especially health care provision so that as a nation we can catch up with the rest of the developed nations in the world to reduce the suffering in far-flung places that lack awareness about health care and preventive measures. This is an enormous undertaking, but also a collective responsibility. Although we have a long way to go, there is a mandatory requirement of developing human resources and infrastructure for new departments.

King Edward Medical University with support from the Higher Education Commission, and collaborative partnership with international sister institutions has launched an effective program for faculty development. Role of alumni as ambassadorial resources is well recognized in King Edward Medical University. Foreign students from 43 countries are already registered in the university. In year 2020, medical graduates matched in USA residency programs, which was the maximum number from any medical institution of Pakistan, and this is the proof of quality standards for education in the university. King Edward Medical University with future expansion plans, strong research perspectives, Telemedicine services to other areas of Pakistan, and establishing Infectious diseases department provides a comprehensive healthcare and they will become great initiatives and future resources to help the government to provide fast, reliable, and accessible health services and cost-effective solutions to a vast population. These plans will also help in improving the efficiency of our health care systems and

KEMU is represented at National and International meeting

attract the greater number of foreign students, increase the export industry of high-quality human resources to bring foreign exchange to Pakistan. The development of faculty on market-based salaries with quality assurance mechanisms and accountability processes are the doable solutions to the healthcare challenges especially in providing universal healthcare coverage. COVID-19 pandemic caused as sharp rise in number of patients suffering from the disease. Hospitals were getting increased burden of disease. At that time, lockdown was enforced and patients could not visit OPD's. Thus it was planned to start Telemedicine OPD.

The OPD of Telemedicine at King Edward Medical University was inaugurated on 19th March, 2020 by the Honourable Health Minister Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid and Chairman Punjab Higher Education Commission Prof. Dr. Fazal Ahmad Khalid. The honourable minister greatly applauded the efforts of the vice chancellor and his team in establishing this Telemedicine department in a very short period. The vice chancellor, Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal highlighted its importance in reducing travelling and need of transport, minimizing patients' visits to the hospitals, and receiving authentic, reliable and valid information during home quarantine and isolations in this crucial time of COVID-19 pandemic. The telemedicine department has reduced the load of the patients in outpatient departments of attached hospitals with King Edward Medical University. Professors, consultants, and specialists of various clinical fields are available on telephone, WhatsApp and Skype. The data generated in telemedicine has been used for research and formulating guidelines for better healthcare.

The honourable chancellor, Governor of Punjab, Mr. Mohammad Sarwar advised about establishing a separate Help desk for COVID-19. It was inaugurated by the Governor of Punjab, on 23rd March. 2020. The faculty in departments of Basic Sciences, Fascio-Maxillary Surgery and Ophthalmology were actively involved in giving reliable and valid advice at Corona Helpdesk. Training sessions and courses on COVID-19 prevention, management and diagnostic tests were held for the faculty members. Corona Helpdesk provided continuous

Launching Ceremony of Telemedicine Book

services without any interruption during the pandemic situation and big data collected was found useful for research on this specific disease. Future plans include extension of Telemedicine department, linking it to primary and secondary healthcare, provision of consultant advice to the general practitioners working in remote and far-flung areas, permanent department in King Edward Medical University for teaching, trainings, research and innovations.

GRAND LAUNCH OF BOOK ON KEMU TELMEDICINE DEPARTMENT

The Governor of Punjab, Chancellor King Edward Medical University, Mr. Chaudry Mohammad Sarwar was the Chief guest in the ceremony of lunching of the book “Punjab Telemedicine: Centre of Excellence” on 2nd February 2021. Chairman HEC, Prof.Dr. Fazal Ahmed Khalid was the guest of honour in the ceremony hosted by VC KEMU Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and Academic council of KEMU under strict COVID-19 precautionary measures.

Telemedicine has emerged as the most successful initiative, started on the instructions of Governor Punjab, in response to COVID-19 pandemic. The immense potential of Telemedicine has been explored in King Edward Medical University under leadership of Vice Chancellor and his dynamic team. Governor Punjab appreciated the team spirit of doctors who are frontline workers in the disease and put their lives on risk to save patients from the deadly COVID-19. He highly appreciated the efforts of KEMU, especially Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal and his team how they have surpassed all other institutions in bringing up the standard of Telemedicine services to the best not only in Pakistan but across the world, disclosing that his appreciation for the telemedicine services provided under the guidance of Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal, was based on the continuous feedback by colleagues and acquaintances in the country and abroad. He also mentioned about the doctors from United Kingdom who appreciated these services. especially thanked Prof. Bilquis Shabbir and Prof. Saira Afzal , and called them "superstars" of

BRIMEA 2019

King Edward Medical University. Lahore, Pakistan Represented By Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal (TI).

the medical fraternity along with each and every member of the academic council for their untiring efforts.

Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal, VC-KEMU, expressed his gratitude for the encouragement, trust and support of Governor Sahib and expressed how grateful he was to his team of faculty and young doctors who have left no leaf unturned in serving this nation not only in telemedicine but also in the ICU 's, HDU's and Covid wards. He expressed his future vision to further extend and improvise technology at the center.

Prof. Bilquis Shabbir, Chairperson Department of Medicine, Incharge Telemedicine Department, briefed up the audience about the journey of Telemedicine Department, its birth, progress, and future ambitions. She also highlighted the expansions in Telemedicine Department to establish Tele-OPD with many specialties and super-specialties, Tele-psychiatry, Tele-nutrition, Tele-obesity and Corona helpdesk.

She thanked the Chancellor for his continuous appreciation and support, and the VC for his wisdom and mentorship.

The guests visited the Telemedicine Department along with vice chancellor, ProVC, and faculty where he was briefed about the various counters by Prof. Ali Madeeh Hashmi, Prof. of Psychiatry. Chairman Punjab Higher Education Commission expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the institution and doctors to serve common man in the best possible way. He said it is a good step in the right direction and has a future potential for enormous growth and a great service to ailing humanity.

Foreign Delegation visiting KEMU

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS RECOGNIZED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POLICY MANUAL KEMU

King Edward Medical University became the first medical university in Pakistan where maximum postgraduate programs have been recognized in foreign countries. It goes without saying that universities are considered as sites of knowledge creation, research, cutting edge technologies and imparting trainings.

The Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University and faculty shared the vision and mission of the oldest medical institution of Pakistan. King Edward Medical University has been recognized as the seat of excellence in medical education in the country and many countries abroad. To fulfill the vision, regulatory authorities were invited to visit and approve various postgraduate programmes including PhD, MD, MS, MDS, and M.Phil programs. Next step was international accreditation of postgraduate programs and applying for international rankings. To fulfill the requirements of policy and guidelines, curriculum and trainings Prof. Asghar Naqi Director postgraduate medical education and Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal editor Annals of King Edward Medical University, research officer Faiza Aziz were given the gigantic task to compile the compendium of postgraduate programs, with emphasis on current research, development of learning environment and various trainings for promoting medical education.

The compendium consisted of statements about vision, mission, goal and objectives of medical educational programs, coloured pictures of road maps of each training program, fifty one academic departments, seven collaborative departments including Examination Department, Department of Medical Education, Department of Publications, Department of Information Technology, Department of Foreign Affairs & Internal Linkages and many others. The international rankings are not possible without policy of Intellectual property rights, policy of memoranda of understanding and agreements, quality assurance mechanisms, research

Grand Launch of “Policy Manual” King Edward Medical University, Lahore

policy, research grants and scholarships policy.

In policy manual road maps of postgraduate programs, details of academic and extracurricular activities, facilities for the faculty and students, hostels and libraries, reading rooms and sports facilities, important MOUs with foreign universities and Royal Colleges United Kingdom, notification of approvals of university programs, letter from Dubai UAE for approval of postgraduate programs, support letter from Association of Commonwealth Universities declaring King Edward Medical University as Champion in Medical Education, notification from examination department, and notification of postgraduate workshops has been published. Learning resources have been increased tremendously over the years by promoting various research activities and official journal Annals of King Edward Medical University. Infrastructure is improved for providing better facilities to the students including hostels. Discipline rules and maintenance of hostels rules were also included in the manual along with extracurricular activities for the development of well-groomed personalities of doctors and inculcating good habits with Professionalism. Visits and knowledge sharing of prolific researchers and scholars are also highlighted in hundred important visits in a chapter. Future vision about postgraduate programs and research is also mentioned in the compendium. Various memorable academic and research activities in the campus of King Edward Medical University are also presented in photographs. The compendium consisted of noble alumni who have exceptional contributions to the medical field in the world. Despite of a very busy schedule, policy manual has been reviewed by the Vice Chancellor before publications and it is proved to be an excellent step for international accreditations of postgraduate programs, international rankings and increasing the impact of medical education and training in the world.

The chief guest of the launching Ceremony of “Policy Manual: King Edward Medical University” and “Special Issue of Annals of King Edward Medical University on COVID-19”, was Chancellor

Abrarul Haq Chairman Pakistan Hilal-e-Ahmer visited KEMU

King Edward Medical University, Mr. Chaudry Mohammad Sarwar. The grand launch of Policy Manual was held on 29th July 2020. Guest of honour was Dr. Fazal Ahmad Khalid Chairman Punjab Higher Education Commission. The guests were welcomed by Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal.

The faculty members, Dean's, directors, registrar, pro VC, medical superintendent of attached hospitals, chief executive mayo hospital, chief editor and editor of Annals of King Edward Medical University, postgraduate medical students were present in the library hall and followed strict social distancing and masks. This was a historical moment in King Edward Medical University as the research and educational programs are catalysts for development of any nation.

Policy manual of King Edward Medical University encompasses roadmaps of post-graduation, the regulations of educational programs, and details about various learning resources available for students. Due to structured residency program mentioned in policy manual of Saudi Council for Health Specialities have recognized King Edward Medical University MS/MD Programs more than 10 discipline (details can be seen on respective website). Research and knowledge creation is on the priority agenda of KEMU. Special issue COVID-19 Annals of King Edward Medical University for latest research updates about COVID-19 situation. Knowledge sharing and improved learning resources in Medical Education in the context of the disease across the globe are published on line as well as in printed form. Total 312 articles were submitted online on Open Journal System of Annals of King Edward Medical University. Thirty-nine research articles, review articles and expert opinions from prolific and experienced national and international healthcare researchers were selected on merit after stringent quality checks and blind peer reviews to published in the 1st issue. All articles are free for everyone so that it can be used for better service delivery and for betterment of society. Web statistics showed more than 9000 readers of Annals of King Edward Medical University special issue on

Inaugural Ceremony of National guidelines for management and treatment of Sexually transmitted infections

COVID-19 in more than 200 countries. It is a great service to humanity to provide them with latest research.

Honourable Governor of the Punjab Mr. Chaudry Mohammad Sarwar appreciated the efforts of Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masood gondal and his team for inauguration of special issue Annals of King Edward Medical University for the latest research on COVID-19, and publication of Policy Manual 160 years of excellence in medical education in King Edward Medical University. He said merit is the best thing to promote enabling educational environment in any university and pleased to witness this in this university. He said the cases of COVID-19 are managed with a lot of hardwork and this has been possible due to the selfless services of health care professionals and producing awareness among the citizens. He emphasized that the best outcomes are produced by best teamwork. In the end Vice Chancellor, Editor Prof. Saira Afzal, Chief Editor Prof. Saqib Saeed presented policy manual and special issue of Annals of King Edward Medical University to the Chief Guest.

NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS BY KEMU FACULTY

Inaugural ceremony of National guidelines for management and treatment of sexually transmitted infections was held on 27th November 2020. The Vice Chancellor of the university Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal welcomed the guests. Professor Ijaz Hussain, Head of Dermatology Department and his team lead by Dr. Shehla Shaukat formulated a set of national guidelines that will help curtail the massively growing problem of sexually transmitted infections in the country. Dr. Faisal Sultan the Special assistant to the PM for National Health Services was the chief guest and Prof. Dr. Yasmeen Rashid Health Minister Punjab was the guest of honor. This endeavor was possible due to the support of UNAIDS ,UNFPA,WHO and the occasion was graced by the presence of representatives of the said organizations and Country Director

Distribution of Ventilators and Personal Protective Equipment

UNAIDS Dr. Marlyn and VC FJMU Prof. Amir zaman Khan . The NACP Head Dr. Ayesha Isani and provincial AIDS control program directors were also present. The event was attended by faculty of KEMU, dermatologists, gynaecologists, and medical specialists from all over the country. This is a step forward and in the right direction in the health sector for the control of a much-tabooed set of diseases and is an important milestone in the field of Dermatology and Infectious diseases.

COVID-19 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

"You should never be defined by what you do, by the things you have; you've got to define yourself by who you are and who you impact and how you impact people." T. Dungy

In challenging situations faced by a nation, the universities have an impact on solutions by providing guidelines and standard operating procedures for policy making. Universities are catalyst for development of the nation by providing innovative solutions and state of the art services based on research and evidence. Around the globe, it was realized that in COVID-19 pandemic situation, lots of precious lives can be saved by timely interventions, good policies and standard operating procedures for public health. In COVID-19, preventive measures made a successful outcome in containment, mitigation and suppression of the disease.

King Edward Medical University is always at the forefront in every challenging situation and have contributed to the guidelines and standard operating procedures by assisting the government and policy makers. COVID-19 guidelines and SOPS have been disseminated by the Government of Punjab under the patronage of Chief Minister Punjab and Minister of Health. The Secretary Specialized Health Care &Medical Education, Secretary Primary and Secondary Health Care, Experts provided all possible support to the authors researchers to complete this sensitive task with accuracy and authentication.

Delegations visiting Telemedicine Department King Edward Medical University, Lahore

The first section was dedicated to prevention, surveillance, and response. When SARS.COV2 is receding, more focus should be on preventing second wave and resurgence. Phase wise opening and risk estimations for timely response are key determinants of future Predictions. Second section is about latest management plans for mild, moderate, severe, and atypical presentations of COVID-19. Remaining sections are for Infection prevention and control, pediatrics management, testing and diagnostics, communication strategies and public awareness about prevention of COVID-19. Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal Dean of Public health and Preventive Medicine, with her team wrote about preventive measures, surveillance, resurgence, timely response and use of latest evidence for suppression and predictions in section one. Prof. Saqib Saeed, and Dr. Somia Iqtidar gave medical management plans for adults. Faculty of King Edward Medical University also contributed to Standard operating procedures development as experts in Technical Working Group COVID-19. King Edward Medical University has provided a tremendous support in the form of qualified human resource to bring these guidelines and standard operating procedures in final form and reviewed several times before dissemination and distribution to all stakeholders in every corner of the province.

The Corona Virus Pandemic has been in recession by the collective wisdom and efforts of the government, medical experts, and universities. That was the best time to implement the guidelines to strengthen these efforts and put all team work to defeat COVID-19 by responsible citizenship and greater awareness in the public. Prevention is better than cure.

INAUGURATION OF LAPROSCOPIC SIMULATION LABORATORY

Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali Director Skill Lab of King Edward Medical University has developed Laparoscopic Simulation Lab at South Surgical Ward to address the evidence-based skill learning needs of postgraduates at King Edward Medical University.

Reforms in undergraduate and postgraduate education, combined with political and societal

Inauguration of Postgraduate courses on Breast Diseases

pressures, have promoted a safety-conscious culture where simulation provides a means of risk-free learning in complex and critical environment.

Laparoscopic Simulation Lab (LSL) developed at South Surgical ward has unique features to improve health care delivery, medical education, and training.

This skill lab will help postgraduates to learn laparoscopic skills with low dose high frequency contextual learning with feedback and debriefing opportunity. This will lead to quality laparoscopic surgeons to improve patient safety and outcomes. The lab was inaugurated by ex-principal Services Institute of Medical Sciences Prof. Mahmood Ayyaz and Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal in presence of all professors, consultants of deptartment of surgery and residents of SSW. Prof. Mahmood Ayyaz and Prof. Khalid M.Gondal both were trained in the same ward and have honoured to participate as a team member of first laproscopic cholecystectomy in early nintees performed by Prof. Zafar Ullah Chaudhry, the then Head of Department SSW. They shared their memories of training period and history of laparoscopic surgery in KEMU/Mayo Hospital Lahore.

INDUCTION OF KEMCOLIANS IN POST GRADUATE PROGRAMS

President KEMCAANA 2020, Dr. Samia Nawab visited King Edward Medical University. Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University and Director Foreign Affairs welcomed her and updated her about the progress and recent developments about the University.

Dr. Samia Nawab Waseem appreciated the efforts of the Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal and faculty for educational activities, research mentorship programs, scientific symposia and healthcare service delivery during challenging situation of COVID-19. She specially emphasized the highest quality standards of teaching and training in King Edward

KEMU Alumni Association members visiting KEMU

Medical University. She said that fifty-two graduates of King Edward Medical University got residencies in USA this year after being declared successful after a highly competitive process. This is the record-breaking number among graduates of King Edward Medical University which indicates high level of academic competition and talent in medical students at her alma mater. She told about efforts of past presidents of KEMCAANA especially Dr. Arif Toor to produce opportunities of international trainings for medical doctors from Pakistan. She also visited Department of Telemedicine and impressed to see the latest technology use in Medicine. She admired the facilities and educational environment in multi-purpose halls, hostels, and buildings of King Edward Medical University for Medical students. She appreciated the services of faculty and university and hospital administration l to mitigate and manage COVID-19. She told about services of KEMCAANA in providing Personal Protective Equipment, masks, pediatrics ICU syringe pumps, incubators to King Edward Medical University and attached hospitals. She said soon Pediatrics CPAP Machine and ultrasound machine will also be delivered to the university for humanitarian services. She said that hats off to the young doctors, nurses, paramedics, teachers and VC King Edward Medical University. She presented shields to the moderators and organizers of International Annual Scientific Symposium. In the end, Vice Chancellor presented her the Policy Manual of King Edward Medical University, Prof. Saira Afzal, Annals of King Edward Medical University and Prof. Bilquis Shabbir, presented the updates about the Telemedicine Department.

RESEARCH AWARDS BY KEMCAANA

King Edward Medical College Alumni Association of North America (KEMCAANA) did a lot of good work with great vision, mission and leadership. Every year, KEMCAANA announce Research Awards for students of King Edward Medical University.

Hamdani research awards are sponsored by Mr Jamal Hamdani, son of late Dr. Sajjad

Research Awards by KEMCAANA to the students of KEMU

Hamdani (Kemcolian 1952). Dr. Sajjad Hamdani Research Awards was awarded to the undergraduate and postgraduate research Scholars by President KEMCAANA 2020, Dr. Samia Nawab Waseem in the presence of Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University. The jury of for awards consisted of Research Committee notified for Research Awards in the university.

Postgraduate students and undergraduate students enthusiastically attended the ceremony. The recipients of Hamdani Research Award for international publications are Bilal Quyyum, Maryam Ayub, Khunsa Junaid, Shahzaib Ahmad, Hafsa Shahid, Anum Sohail. Dr. Samia Nawab Waseem President KEMCAANA 2020 praised the efforts of King Edward Medical University for research and educational activities.

Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University emphasized the importance of research activities to improve the ranking of the university and cultivating collaborative research activities. Prof. Saqib Saeed Director Research talked about the current research activities and success story of Annals of King Edward Medical University.

Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal talked about the stringent quality assurance mechanisms of research and evidence-based practices implemented by King Edward Medical University.

Prof. Bilquis Shabbir presented vote of thanks. She dedicated quotes of Rumi to the President KEMCAANA 2020 Dr. Samia Nawab Waseem

“Words are a pretext. It is the inner bond that draws one person to another, not words”

In the end, awards and souvenirs were presented.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE AT KEMU

The inauguration ceremony of second International Emergency Medicine Conference was held

2nd KEMU INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICINE CONFERENCE
WELCOME DISTINGUISHED CHIEF GUEST
nized by:
dent & Emergency Department

2nd International Conference of Emergency Medicine

on 9th March 2020 in King Edward Medical University. The Chief Guest of the Conference was Honorable Minister Health Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid. The eminent teachers, renowned professors and foreign delegates from United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Austria and United Arab Emirates were present at the occasion.

Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal said that he had witnessed the excellent emergency services abroad and the first Public Sector department of accidents and emergency has been established in King Edward Medical University similar to international models of Emergency Medicine. He also emphasized the importance of first hour in emergency and said that the first hour is the golden hour in emergency situation as it is very important in saving lives. He also talked about triage, cardiac temponade, pneumothorax, availability of resources for management of life-threatening conditions and diagnostic facilities in emergency department. Training of human resource in Department of Emergency Medicine will cater the needs of our country and will also provide services in other countries.

Minister for Health, Prof. Dr. Yasmin Rashid applauded the availability of emergency services and presence of Professors of Emergency Medicine in Accidents and Emergency Department. She appreciated King Edward Medical University for taking this initiative and second Professor Khalid Masood Gondal about services in golden hour. Honorable Minister extended her facilitation for KEMU and stressed quality research which is very important for any institution.

At the conference, International and national delegations and speakers presented about recent advances in emergency medicine and facilitated hands on trainings. Guests included Vice Chancellor Fatima Jinnah Medical University Prof. Amir Zaman Khan, Principal Services Institute of Medical Sciences Prof. Mahmood Ayyaz, Prof. Akhtar Sohail Chugtai, foreign speakers, Dr. Fiaz Hashmi, Dr. Ben Thal and many renowned Professors.

Launch of new Postgraduate Programs and Policy Manual

LAUNCH OF NEW POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS

The Vice Chancellor Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal has a vast experience in medical education and postgraduate programs. During his tenure various postgraduate university programs were approved by regulatory authorities and greatly appreciated by national and international academicians. Latest program approved by Higher Education Commission on 19th March 2021 was Masters in Public Health (MPH). It is important to mention here that M.Phil, PhD, MD, FCPS and Diploma programs were already recognized in King Edward Medical University.

PhD programs are approved in both Basic Medical Sciences and Clinical Sciences from Higher Education Commission, Pakistan. New University programs included PhD, MD and M.Phil programs (Community Medicine) in addition to certification programs (Medical Teaching, Family Medicine and Public health, Medical Editing). These postgraduate programs were launched in King Edward Medical University with complete road maps, and assurance of quality standards. Students were provided with the opportunities for professional development, the best organizational environment and targets for reaching a maximum potential for their skill acquisition, talent identification and rapid growth with a solid foundation in issues that impact population health and healthcare systems, including prevention of Corona virus Disease, Dengue, and other infections, promotes vaccination and early treatments, screening and surveillance, evidence based practices, risk estimations, improving environmental health, non-communicable disease prevention, health informatics, global health, research and bioethics, behavioral and cultural competencies healthcare professionals.

The future vision is to provide maximum postgraduate and research opportunities for the students with international collaborations and joint educational and research activities

Registrar KEMU on 13th March 2019 wrote letter to Saudi Commission for Health Specialties to

Launch of Postgraduate Programs in Family Medicine

include KEMU post graduate programs in their official list after reviewing the road maps, curricula and policies published in the residency program manual (https://kemu.edu.pk/policy-manual.)

In King Edward Medical University, postgraduate family medicine program MD, and one year certification in Family Medicine and Primary healthcare is being offered to doctors for their continuous professional development. World Health Organization is working for promoting health, preventing diseases, and increasing quality of life. They are also a global champion of Universal health care and Primary healthcare to provide affordable, reliable, and accessible Healthcare services to the people at their doorsteps with latest technology and at the lowest possible cost. Family Medicine is the backbone of any healthcare system and a missing link in healthcare system of Pakistan. In this regard King Edward Medical University has initiated Family Medicine programs after approval from Syndicate. World Health Organization is also collaborative partner to fill this gap of Family Medicine trainings in Pakistan. A meeting was held in King Edward Medical University with Prof. Gohar Wajid (PhD)in Cairo, who talked about the role of World Health Organization Eastern Mediterranean Region for developing one-year certifications and diploma courses in the region. He highlighted the key performance indicators of Sustainable Development Goals and about Universal health coverage. In King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal VC told him about postgraduate programs and his vision about family medicine trainings with emphasis on quality care. He nominated Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal, Dean of Public health and preventive medicine as a focal person for this purpose.

Dr. Gohar Wajid showed his presentation on the latest advancements in Family Medicine and Primary healthcare practice and how it can be further strengthened by mutual collaborations between World Health Organization and King Edward Medical University. Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University assured him of his full support for the

Prof. Khawaja Sadiq Hussain giving his comments and words of wisdom

Prof. Mehmood Ali Malik giving his comments and words of wisdom

academic activities and healthcare services for family medicine and public health programs.

The certificate in medical teaching (CMT) in King Edward Medical University is also a new training program for teachers and faculty although its importance has been realized for a long time. The Vice Chancellor Prof Khalid Masood Gondal is a renowned medical educationist and PhD in Medical Education. As a facilitator of the course in CMT, he highlighted the importance and observance of ethical practices by trainers and inculcate the same in the trainees. He mentioned that Medical Education has undergone rapid transition from Apprenticeship Model to Competence Based Medical Education. The success of Competence Based Model in Medical Education involves demonstration of desirable attributes of a medical doctor/trainer as a teacher as a facilitator and as a research scholar. These attributes have also been highlighted in Can Meds and ACGME Models. The Chief Organizer of CMT Prof. Dr. Bilquis Shabbir thanked the help and support of Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal VC, Prof. Zahid Kamal, Prof. Syed Asghar Naqi, Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali, Prof Haroon Hamid, Prof Saira Afzal, Prof Mustehsan Bashir, Prof. Ali Madeeh Hashmi, Prof. Nazish Imran, DR Khalid Cheema and other faculty in supporting educational activities at K.E.M.U.

LEGENDARY TEACHERS, EX PRINCIPALS AND OTHER DELEGATES VISITED KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Former principals King Edward Medical College Prof. Khawaja Sadiq Hussain, former principal Prof. Mahmood Ali Malik, another Kemcolian (class 1986) Dr. Asif Mahmood Jah (sitara e imtiaz), CDR.E Neimatullah SI(M) Station Commander Navy Lahore, Chairman NDMA, Corps Commander Lahore, Dr Umar Sadat, Huntarian Professor United Kingdom, Prof Arif Tajjamal, principal Allama Iqbal Medical College, Prof Majeed Chaudhry, principal Lahore Medical and Dental College (LMDC) and many renowned persons and delegations visited King Edward Medical University Lahore. The purpose of the visits was to encourage the health professionals

Foreign Delegates visited KEMU

doing altruistic work for COVID-19 and telemedicine services. The details are available on official website (www.kemu.edu.pk)

MR GRAHAM MARK HARRISON VISITED KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Mr Graham Mark Harrison Senior Science & Technology Specialist World Bank and representative of Higher Education Commission Pakistan visited King Edward Medical University. Mr Graham Mark Harrison emphasized the need of intersectoral and international collaboration to promote research capacity and linkage building among higher education institutions.

Prof. Saqib Saeed Professor of Chest Medicine, Director of Research and Chief Editor Annals of King Edward Medical University was the organizer and focal person for this visit. At the occasion Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal presented the recent updates of academic achievements and professional activities in King Edward Medical University.

DR. AFZAL JAVED, PRESIDENT OF WORLD PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION VISITED KEMU ON 19TH FEBRUARY 2020

Dr. Afzal Javed, President World Psychiatric Association Former president of World Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR), a Kemcolian visited King Edward Medical University. Prof. I A K Tareen, Prof. Aftab Asif, Prof. Abdul Shakoor, Prof. Shahryar Jovinda, Prof. Anjum Bashir, Prof. Altar Qadir, Prof. Sumira Qambar, Dr. Ayesha Rashid, Brig Prof. Shahid , Dr. Ali Madeeh Hashmi, Dr. Nazish Imran, Prof. Dr. Saira Afzal, Prof. Abrar Ashraf Ali were also present at the occasion.

CHINESE DELEGATION VISITED KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Coronavirus COVID-19 has caused increased mortality and morbidity in the world. China has shown a great success in mitigation measures and preventing coronavirus disease. Experts

Chinese Delegations visited KEMU

from China visited King Edward Medical University on 5th April 2020.

Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal welcomed the delegation and guests at the interactive sessions for knowledge sharing and learning from experiences in King Edward Medical University Lahore.

Honourable provincial minister of health Prof. Yasmin Rashid chief guest of the interactive seminar deliberated on the efforts of the government to curtail the COVID-19 transmission and asked Chinese experts to share their experiences especially about rationale use of antibiotics. Vice chancellors, principals, deans, directors, professors, general practitioners, administrators, medical superintendents, and doctors from army medical corps were present at the occasion including Prof. Javed Akram, Prof. Aamir Zaman Khan, Prof. Zafar Chaudhry, Prof. Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Prof. Mehmood Ayyaz, Prof. Arif Tajjamal and many others.

H.E AIBAK ARIF. AMBASSADOR OF UZBEKISTAN VISITED KEMU

His Excellency Mr. Aibak Arif, Ambassador of Uzbekistan to Pakistan and Syed Ali Asad Gilani, Ambassador of Pakistan to Uzbekistan visited King Edward Medical University Lahore on 28th February 2021.

The purpose of the visit was to discuss bilateral cooperation. The Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal highlighted academic, research and other projects of the University. He briefed the visitors about 160 years of excellence of KEMU in medical Profession.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Uzbekistan Syed Ali Asad Gillani said, "It is a great honor for me to visit KEMU. We must move forward with cooperation at all levels in the future."

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY DR NOSHEEN HAMID, AND VICE CHANCELLOR, HEALTH SERVICES ACADEMY (HSA) VISITED KING EDWARD MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Parliamentary Secretary Dr Nosheen Hamid, Vice Chancellor Health Services Academy (HSA)

Parliamentary Secretary Dr. Nosheen Hamid, Vice Chancellor Health Services Academy and Prof. Dr. Mehmood Ali Malik visited KEMU

Islamabad, Prof. Dr Shahzad Ali Khan, Registrar, Health Services Academy, Mr Nadeem Sajjad and his entire team visited King Edward Medical University on 3rd September 2021 The Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University, Prof Khalid Masood Gondal along with Faculty members welcomed the guests. Prof Mehmood Ali Malik, former principal King Edward Medical College and a teacher of teachers was also present at the occasion.

A visit to the Telemedicine department was conducted by Prof Bilquis Shabbir, Chairperson Department of Medicine; Dr Saira Afzal, Chairperson Department of Community Medicine, Dean of Public health and preventive medicine; Dr Ali Madeeh Hashmi, Prof of Psychiatry; Prof Abrar Ashraf Ali, Head of Surgery; Prof Ayesha Malik, Chairperson Department of Gynaecology, Dean of Surgery; Prof Asghar Naqi, Chairperson of Surgery, Dean Allied Health Sciences; Prof Dilawaiz Nadeem, Professor of Orthopedics, Dean of Nursing and Prof Dr Yaar Muhammad, Chairperson Department of Emergency. The guests greatly appreciated the vision of the Chancellor, untiring efforts of the Vice Chancellor and faculty members for provision of the quality services at the doorsteps of people in Pakistan and abroad. They also received live calls at various Telemedicine desks.

Prof Khalid Masood Gondal VC King Edward Medical University delivered a comprehensive presentation about past, present and future expansions in King Edward Medical University in council room, Patiala block King Edward Medical University.

Dr Nosheen Hamid, the member of the National Assembly of Pakistan, current Parliamentary Secretary for Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination, president central working committee for women wing, showed her great pleasure and satisfaction to see the various activities in academics, research and Telemedicine at King Edward Medical University. She said that we should disseminate this information at national and international levels for increasing the magnitude of the services and building the best image of Pakistan. These professional services are available for the betterment of the society. The vision of the Vice

Meeting & Webinars with and online conference in KEMU

Chancellors of both institutions is highly appreciated and this is the real essence of right person for the right job.

Prof Mehmood Ali Malik talked about his experiences and contributions to the field of medicine and medical education. He said he took pride in the developments at King Edward Medical University.

Prof Shahzad Ali Khan, Vice Chancellor Health Services Academy, a Kemcolian of batch 1991, expressed his gratitude to the Vice Chancellor for his innovations and revolutionary ideas in the field of medical education and professional trainings. He also appreciated Prof Dr Saira Afzal Dean of Public health and preventive medicine, Chairperson Department of Community Medicine King Edward Medical University for her professionalism, contributions to the public health and preventive services for the greater benefit of the most vulnerable populations. He suggested many opportunities of joint collaborations and research projects. Gist of major collaborative activities are as follows

1. Faculty trainings for various programs
2. Research projects and publications
3. Academic activities and advocacy

Registrar of both universities deliberated on joint collaborations and signed letter of intent. In the end, history book, policy manual and souvenirs were presented to the guests.

KEMCAA UK-KEMU UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE SYMPOSIUM

3rd International Healthcare Symposium was held successfully in collaboration of KEMCAA-UK & KEMU on December 20th 2020. The subjects under discussion were latest modifications in Health Service development, health financing, infections and vaccination and universal education. Renowned speakers including SAPM Dr. Faisal Sultan, Dr. Asim yusuf, President PMA Prof. Ashraf Nizami and the Nobel prize winner Ms Malala Yousafzai participated in the

KEMU Annual International Scientific Symposium and BRIMEA meeting

event. The Alumni expressed their satisfaction on progress of their ALMA MATER in terms of medical education, Telemedicine services, research, national and international seminars, and quality service delivery under current leadership. Malala Yousafzai commended the efforts of physicians and specifically female doctors and faculty of KEMU in service delivery, helping spread the message of girl education, and empowerment across the globe. Life time achievement award was awarded to Dr. Muhammad Abid &Dr. Amjad pervaiz Cheema for their unprecedented services in field of medicine. Universal health care awards 2020 were awarded to Dr. Sohail saqlain member P&D health, Prof. Saeed Ahmed Prof. of pathology KEMU, Dr. Zeeshan Ali junejo and Dr.Rana Hafeez ur Rehman. On conclusion of session participants had virtual live visit of their ALMA MATER.

KEMU ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

40th International Scientific Symposium in King Edward Medical University was held in collaboration with KEMCAANA, and APPNA under patronage of Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University on December 26th 2020. Prof. Bilquis Shabbir introduced the President KEMCAANA 2020 Dr. Samia Nawab Waseem. The president KEMCAANA talked about her organisation's exceptional contributions during COVID-19 pandemic situation. She also told about the extraordinary caliber of young graduates of King Edward Medical University who competed for residencies in US and fifty two matched this year. This reflects high standard of education at KEMU under current administration and faculty. She reiterated the support for scholarships and research from the organisation. KEMCAANA got award of excellence for the service to humanity. She announced awards for Prof. Khalid Masud Gondal (VC, KEMU), Prof. Asghar Naqi, Prof. Saira Afzal, Prof. Javed Akram (VC, UHS), Prof. Amir Zaman Khan (VC, FJMU), Prof. Ayesha Shoukat and Prof. Bilqees Shabbir for their support for webinars, training workshops and research during year 2020. Dr. Haseeb Chair of Scientific Session invited President APPNA 2020 Dr. Naheed Usmani for her address. Dr. Usmani said that amid COVID-19 situation APPNA worked very hard, held many virtual meetings for knowledge sharing this

KEMU Annual International Scientific Symposium

year. She explained the contributions of COVID 19 task force and APPNA Advocacy committe and success stories of APPNA Merit program that has grown in to huge association and launched APPNA Academy. APPNA has played a pivotal role in advocacy for family medicine and enhancing existing primary care practices. Upspike with new variant of COVID-19 is still a challenge and first responders as doctors are general practitioners. She extended her gratitude to all doctors especially the faculty members of King Edward Medical University and APPNA members.

Prof. Asghar Naqi chairperson Department of Surgery, chair scientific symposium said he is overwhelmed and it is a great honour to chair 40th International Scientific Symposium. He fully endorsed what president KEMCAANA and APPNA said and expressed his wish to hold physical meetings in near future.

Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal, talked about the exceptional services during COVID-19, attached hospitals service delivery, Telemedicine, Research, Special issue of Annals of King Edward Medical University, Emergency and critical care.

Session 1 was about "Second wave of COVID-19, Are we better prepared?"

Prof. Nazish Imran introduced Dr. Faisal Sultan Special Assistant to PM on health, who talked about the snapshot of COVID-19, trends of daily tested and positive cases. COVID mortality trends, response cardinals, early preparation for COVID-19 saved lives. All policies and guidelines were Real time data driven, tailored NPI, TTQ, SMART LOCKDOWN, 50% staff of public sector works from home, online educational activities and classes, SOP implementation, outdoor activities banned, enhancement of the health sector, training of healthcare, risk communication, information, misinformation, role of media and social media, polar public perception, vaccination.

Dr. Faisal Masud from TMC Houston Methodist Hospital talked about testing trend, number increasing, early warnings and fear about COVID-19, preparation of the ICU. Dr. Aliya, talked

Vice Chancellor KEMU with Delegates in Dubai Expo 2021, UAE

about postmortem finding and presented very important autopsy findings regarding the decrease in lymphocytes and increased inflammatory cells in lungs, also very few microthrombi.

Dr. Saad B Omer Director, Yale institute of Global health discussed various vaccines, their efficacy and modes of action. He also introduced various vaccines under development at various stages. Session was summed up by Prof. Asghar Naqi co chairman and Dr. Samia Waseem.

TELEMEDICINE PRESENTATION IN DUBAI EXPO 2021

On special direction of the Government of Punjab, a delegation of Punjab Specialized Health care and Medical Education arrived at Dubai Expo 2021 in UAE on November 15 to highlight the achievements and potential of the government in the health sector and attract international attention and opportunities in health-related projects including Tele-Medicine.

The delegation comprises of Vice Chancellor University of Health Sciences (UHS) Prof. Javed Akram, Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University (KEMU) Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal and Dean Pakistan Kidney and Liver Institute and Research Centre (PKLI) Lahore Prof. Faisal Dar.

A webinar was organized in this regard at the Dubai Expo on Monday in which Prof Khalid Masood Gondal VC King Edward Medical University talked about Telemedicine, future plans for expansion and collaborative activities in education and research. The innovative ideas and use of technology in healthcare was highly appreciated by the international audience.

APPNA MERIT SUMMER SYMPOSIUM 2021

The APPNA MERIT Summer Symposium 2021 was held virtual on Zoom on July 3rd 2021. This year's symposium theme was “MERIT Ongoing Projects and Collaborations in Pakistan”. The Highlights Include: APPNA ACADEMY, MERIT Annual Winter Symposium 2020, APPNA MERIT

Foreign and National dignitaries visited KEMU

Family Practice Speciality Rotations, Healthcare Research & Innovation Landscape in Pakistan, National Research Conference, HIV in Pakistan Project (Webinars & Course), Stroke Registry in Pakistan, MERIT Committees Project Reports by Chairs, MERIT Critical Care Nursing Webinars and Course, Mini fellowship in Stroke and Movement Disorders, 5 Minutes Brief (newsletter on healthcare innovation and research in Pakistan). Danish Bhatti MD FAAN, Chair APPNA MERIT 2021 & Shahid Rafiq, MD, Chair MERIT Annual Summer Meeting 2021, Co-Chair APPNA MERIT, were main organizers of the event.

The Association of Physicians of Pakistani descent in North America (APPNA) is a North American based organization representing over 20,000 Pakistani origin Physicians in North America with currently over 2500 Active members. The Medical Education, Research, International training and transfer of Technology (MERIT) was established in 2007 to complement and enhance Health care in Pakistan through enhancing education and Research in Pakistan. The MERIT committee consists of 12 Sub-committees with Total 60 members in the committee and more than 200 academic faculties in network. APPNA is partner with over 35 institutions and organizations in Pakistan and have delivered over 300 webinars with currently 8 different courses hosted on APPNA Academy launched in 2020. They issued 137 hours of CME in 2020 and have over 4000 registered physicians and students in Pakistan for their programs. Special consideration was given to Family Practice Specialty Rotations & Healthcare Research and Innovation. Various chairs of APPNA MERIT highlighted their progress and way forward in current summar meeting.

King Edward Medial University was represented online by Vice Chancellor, Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal, whereas Dr. Ali Madeeh Hashmi Professor of Psychiatry was physically present.

The Chief Guest, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, Dr. Faisal Sultan (Kemcolian 1987) while addressing the participants highlighted the dearth of nursing in Pakistan and discussed the strategies to support nursing training. He also mentioned new NIH, i.e. Centre for disease

Flag Hosting Ceremony held on 14th August in Patiala Block,
King Edward Medical University, Lahore

control and research institutions would be strengthened in collaboration with APPNA along with strengthening of specialty specific program in Infectious Diseases. He further highlighted the online registration and innovation of Pakistan Medical Commission (PMC).

The symposium was concluded with remarks of thanks by Dr. Danish Bhatti and Dr. Shahid Rafiq.

WEBINAR ON "TEACHING IN 21st CENTURY"

The Punjab Higher Education Commission under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Fazal Khalid organized a webinar on "Teaching in 21st Century" Challenges and Opportunities. The keynote speaker Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui, former Vice Chancellor, Allama Iqbal Open University discussed various aspects of quality teaching, strength and limitation of good teacher and strategies to improve the teaching skills. He discussed reflective teaching in detail including thinking back on practice, action research, peer coaching, critical thinking, open-mindedness and tolerance. He also discussed the skills of 21st century like artificial intelligence, critical thinking, creativity, communication, collaboration, adaptability. Various challenges and opportunities of 21st century were discussed. Over 200 faculty members including vice chancellors of various universities participated. King Edward Medical University (KEMU) was represented by Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal, Vice Chancellor. He discussed challenges and opportunities during COVID scenario including quality service delivery by KEMU attached hospitals, telemedicine services which so far have provided tele-consultation to over 30,000 patients. He also discussed ongoing research and hybrid model of under and postgraduate medical education.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AND FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY WITH PATRIOTIC ZEAL AND FERVOUR

In King Edward Medical University Flag hosting ceremony was held in Patiala Block King Edward Medical University on 14th August 2021. Honourable Minister Health Prof. Dr. Yasmin

56th Meeting of KEMU Syndicate held on 26th August 2021

Rashid was the chief guest of the ceremony. The Vice Chancellor Prof Khalid Masood Gondal, Prof Mehmood Shaukat (Chairman BOG), Prof Saqib Saeed Dean King Edward Medical College welcomed the chief guest. Faculty and students were present at the occasion. The chief guest was escorted by the flag bearers, and she appreciated the medical doctors who performed their duties for ailing humanity with altruistic passion during COVID-19. The speakers paid tribute to the leaders of the freedom movement including Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ai Jannah, Allama Iqbal and others.

56th SYNDICATE MEETING

The 56th meeting of KEMU Syndicate held on 26th August 2021, chaired by Vice Chancellor King Edward Medical University Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal. Pro-Vice Chancellor, Prof. Ijaz Hussain, Parliamentary Secretary MPA Ch. Umar Aftab Ahmed , Special Secretary Higher Education Department Mr. Naeem Ghous, Prof. Tanveer Khaliq, Vice Chancellor Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University Islamabad, Representative HEC Pakistan (joined online), Prof. Naveed Ramzan Dean Faculty of Chemical Engineering UET, Dr. Omar Ishaq, Deputy Secretary, Specialized Healthcare & Medical Education Department, Kashif Ali, Deputy Secretary, Finance, Govt of the Punjab Deans and all Medical Superintendents of KEMU attached hospitals were present. Registrar Dr Riasat Ali presented Agenda.

After the meeting, Members of the Syndicate visited the Telemedicine Department and appreciated University's performance in providing free tele services to over thirteen thousand patients country and abroad under COVID-19 Pandemic scenario.

Green Pakistan drive on 14th August 2021 in new campus,
King Edward Medical University, Lahore

CHAPTER

18

HALL OF FAME

There are hundreds of shining starts in the galaxy of prominent professionals produced by the institution in past 161 years. Everyone has unique qualities and exceptional caliber. We have selected three eminent figures among the alumni, who are no more among us but we still celebrate their contributions to the ailing humanity, research, literature and betterment of the society. "**My candle burns at both ends; it will not last the night; but ah, my foes, and oh, my friends. It gives a lovely light!. (Edna St.Vincent Millay)"**

1. LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHAFIQ-UR-RAHMAN

Born on November 9th, 1920 in Rohtak, India, Shafiq-ur-Rehman was one of the most famous Urdu humorists of all times. Although he was a medical doctor but Shafiq-ur-Rehamn is always remembered in Urdu literature for his great writings full of humor and wit.

His prominent collections include Kirnein (1942), Shagofey (1943) and Himaqatein (1947), and feature autobiographical retellings of his life experiences, including those in the medical and military service. His writing is distinct in its simplicity, comedy, interesting historical and geographical facts. He is equally popular among young and old readers of Urdu literature who are fond of his books even today.

Shafiq-ur-Rehman started writing as a school student, and his stories were first published in a monthly literary magazine. He received his MBBS from King Edward Medical College in Lahore, and his post-graduation from Edinburgh, before joining the Indian Army Medical Corps. At the time, he served at different war fronts during World War 2. After Independence in 1947, Shafiq-ur-Rehman joined the Pakistan Army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. He was also

awarded Halal -e-Imtiaz (M). Post-retirement, his literary career flourished and he served as Chairman of the Academy of Letters of Pakistan from 1980 to 1985.

2. DR. ROGER ARMOUR

Roger Armour was born in Murree of present-day Pakistan on 19 August 1934. From his childhood he was a very hard working and intelligent boy whose mother was an English teacher and his father was a veterinary surgeon. He inherited the qualities of punctuality, discipline and reliability from his parents, Edith Florence and Aziz Ahmad. His parents always believe he would turn into one of the most remarkable surgeons and make a mark in the medical field.

He graduated MBBS from the King Edward Medical College, Lahore in 1956. He then settled in Britain, qualifying ChM, FRCSEd, FRCSEng, MRCP, FRCP and DTM&H. After training posts in neurological surgery, cardiac and thoracic surgery, and ophthalmology he specialized in general and vascular surgery. He studied vascular and micro-vascular surgery at Nashville and Zurich respectively as Hamilton Bailey Prize-winner (1973–74). He was consultant surgeon in Birkenhead at St Catherine's Hospital and Birkenhead Children's Hospital, and in Wallasey (1969-1972), and then at the Lister Hospital, Stevenage (1972-1996). He was awarded FRCP London in 2018 for his exceptional services. He was always very passionate to help the poor and vulnerable segments of the society. He worked tirelessly for the cost-effective solutions for better health care delivery to the masses.

To accomplish this mission, he worked day and night after his retirement to made a lens-free direct ophthalmoscope. It is the size of a pen and can be carried in a chest pocket or purse. It is

easy to use, functioning with two AAA batteries and a simple on-off switch. It gives a view comparable to a standard ophthalmoscope. Patients with refractive errors of distance vision simply keep their glasses on. It won several awards including two Medical Futures Innovation Awards and the 2005 Edward de Bono medal. He was always a very proud Kemcolian who declared his affiliation and devotion to his alma mater on all great occasions and events held in United Kingdom. Dr Roger Armour passed away on 17th of September 2020 peacefully surrounded by his family in Hitchin Hertfordshire, England.

3. DR. AYUB OMMAYA

Dr. Ayub Ommaya was born in 1930. Ommaya was featured in the article "The Muslims who shaped America – from brain surgeons to rappers". A review article published in 2016 highlights his academic and neurosurgical contributions.

On July 13, 2008, Pakistan's leading newspaper reported his achievements and called him a "trailblazing Pakistani surgeon", followed by West European and US publications. In the publication it has been mentioned that his state-of-the-art research has saved millions of lives. The descriptive account is as under:

“Without Dr. Ayub Ommaya's innovative research, scores of people would be dead or suffering terrible pain. In 1963, the Pakistani-born Muslim neurosurgeon come up with an intraventricular catheter system that can be used for the aspiration of cerebrospinal fluid or the delivery of drugs. This means that a soft, plastic, dome-shaped device is placed under the

scalp and then connected to a catheter that is placed into the brain. The device is used to provide chemotherapy directly to the site for brain tumors. Dr. Ayub Ommaya also developed the first classification system for traumatic brain injuries and helped found the United States National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, which focuses on the prevention of traumatic brain injuries."

He held patents in devices for drug delivery to the brain, protective systems for neck and head injuries and an artificial organ for treatment of diabetes. He was Hunterian Professor of Royal College of Surgeons of England. Ommaya was awarded the Sitara-i-Imtiaz by the President of Pakistan in 1982.

Dr. Ommaya received his medical degree from King Edward Medical College in Pakistan in 1953. He completed his graduate work in Physiology, Psychology and Biochemistry at the University of Oxford in 1956. Ommaya won a national swimming competition in Pakistan in 1953 and also established himself as a champion debater and trained as an operac singer. In 1961, Dr. Ommaya immigrated to the United States. He was widely known as "Singing neurosurgeon" In the medical schools he trained as an amateur boxes and at Billed. He was a member of rowing team. The most amazing aspect of his multi talented personality and multifaceted professional life is that he often sang before and after surgery for the delight of his patients, their families, and hospital staff.

From 1961 to 1980, he joined the staff of the National Institute of Health and became Chief of Neurosurgery,[6] studying treatment of malignant neoplasms, the biomechanics and mechanisms of brain injury, and memory. He also served as Chief Medical Advisor to U.S. Department of Transportation (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) from 1980

until 1985. He was a clinical professor at George Washington University from 1980 until 2003. He returned to Pakistan in 2005.

Dr. Ommaya first reported the Ommaya reservoir in 1963. The reservoir is a subcutaneous implant for repeated intrathecal injections, to treat hydrocephalus and malignant tumors. The reservoir was the first medical port to use silicone, which is biologically inert and self-sealing. The Ommaya reservoir allows delivery of intermittent bolus injections for chemotherapy to the tumor bed. Agents are injected percutaneously into the reservoir and delivered to the tumor by compression of the reservoir. Dr. Ommaya developed academic courses and lectured o philosophy of mind, theories of consciousness, and the connection between emotion, religious and science. Dr. Ommaya was devoted to the research on human brain and its pathologies. He pursued many research projects to better understand the brain tumors, spinal injuries, brain injuries and contusions, disabilities due to brain tumors and prevention of chronic diseases. Because two of his children suffer from Type-I diabetes, he also conducted research and developed an artificial organ for diabetes. This device was used in animal trails and found effective and minimal adverse effects but this research could not be carried out further in clinical trails. The reason was Dr. Ommaya's deteriorating health because of Alzheimer's disease. While Dr. Ommaya was the leading neurosurgeon in USA with huge impact and extraordinary practice. He has published over 200 peer reviewed scientific articles. His two inventions are widely used. One is Ommaya Reservoir for treatment of brain tumors and second is inflatable collar (like air bag) that would attach to motorcycle helmets to protect against spinal injury. For more details: http://www.dawn.com/news/311526.

Dr Ayub Ommaya passed away in 2008 surrounded by his family and friends.

CHAPTER

19

REFLECTIONS & FEEDBACK

1. Prof. Khwaja Saadiq Husain (Principal KEMU 1981-1986)

It gives me an extreme pride to write these words about the history book of King Edward Medical University.

People usually have a strong association with their Alma Mater. If you spent golden days of your life in an institution and trained young professionals, you develop a strongest bonding with your Alma Mater. This is also the case with me. My students are very dear to me and I learn great things from them. Today I feel very humbled by the respect given to me by the medical teachers, many of them were my students at King Edward Medical College. I have penned down my deepest gratitude for the King Edward Medical University (KEMU) in my autobiography "Reflections"; which I have shared with my students and public at large. Sometimes I consider my position in the KEMU as that of a guardian who grooms and prepare students (professionals in this case) for future responsibilities keeping in view all their needs including emotional, cognitive and psychosocial. During the past few years, I have seen positive developments in the University in every aspect, which is indeed heartening. Compiling the History Book from the old archives and library records and continuously updating the information about the past events in the University for its readers with full authenticity and clarity is another successful initiative during recent times. Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal, Vice Chancellor, King Edward Medical University, was my student and we have a deep relationship. I have been visiting the University several times and even during Covid-19 Pandemic to remain abreast with the latest

developments in the University. I congratulate Prof. Khalid Masood Gondal and his faculty who worked dedicatedly and tirelessly to preserve the rich history of the institution and have provided me this opportunity to share my thoughts and ideas. I am looking forward eagerly to see the next edition of the History Book.

Allah bless you all!

2. Prof. Dr. Mahmood Ali Malik (1995-1995, 1997-1998)

It is always a great pleasure to visit my Alma mater. I have seen many developments and progress in my alma during recent years. The academic activities, innovations, Telemedicine services and Clinco-pathologocal Conferences are available here for professional development of medical students and faculty. I implemented the program of Clinco-pathological Conferences in King Edward Medical College when I took the charge as Principal of this college in 1995 till retirement in March 1998. I got this idea when I proceeded to UK in 1963 and qualified memberships of Royal College of Physicians Glasgow, Edinburgh and London. I also worked as house physician, registrar and consultant at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital and Royal Post Graduate Medical School, London. CPC (Clinico Pathological Conference) for faculty and students was a good way of interactive teaching and delivering latest evidence for medical practice.

I feel proud to have the honor of a graduate of King Edward Medical College and then serve as teacher here. I am writing these lines to make it a part of history book that the great traditions, vision and wisdom shall be transferred to the healthcare professionals. I appreciate the efforts of the Vice Chancellor and his team for making all possible efforts to protect the history of this institution with authenticity and trust.

3. Prof. Latif, Former Professor of KEMC

My earliest memory of King Edward Medical College (KEMC) dates back to 1953, when I joined KEMC as an eager, hungry for knowledge first year medical student. Time flew and before I knew I was taking my pathology exam during my fourth year, in 1957, when I got diagnosed with Jaundice. There was epidemic in Indian Punjab at that time. I got admitted in Mayo hospital student ward, where I stayed for next few months, and was looked after by my teachers, Professor Ilahi Buksh , Professor Pir Zada, Professor Amir ud Din and other worthy consultants at KEMC.

I missed my MBBS final year graduation in 1958, and with the help of my dear friends finally graduated in 1959. I joined the Eye department at Mayo Hospital as house officer for a year and later left for England in 1961. In England, I worked at various hospitals and learnt modern interventions in medicine and especially ground breaking treatment modalities in ophthalmology.

Life was a constant struggle, I got my Diploma in Ophthalmology (D.O.) at London in 1964 and later was awarded fellowship of Royal College of Edinburgh (FRCS) in 1966. My roots and my desire to give back to my country brought me back to Pakistan in February 1967. I was appointed as Assistant Professor of ophthalmology at KEMC.

With my recent and updated training in UK, I made an impact with students, patients and public. I started practicing more innovative suturing of cataract wounds for safe and quick

recovery, incorporated modern glaucoma procedures based on gonioscopy, modern and more accurate squint correction surgery, and started oculoplastic repair of face following acid burns and trauma. I introduced modern ocular exam techniques, use of slit lamp biomicroscopy, and indirect ophthalmoscopy for retinal detachment surgeries. Not only did I practice these modern ophthalmology principles but imparted them to my residents and junior colleagues.

I was deputed at Fatima Jinnah Medical College (FJMC), Sir Ganga Ram hospital as professor in 1973. I introduced modern ophthalmology, with new glaucoma and squint surgical interventions. On the Academic side, I started multiple research projects, and incorporated modern methods of teaching with the help of slides. I invited experts in the field of Ophthalmology from all over the world, to discuss new developments, conduct hands on surgical workshops which paved future friendships and observership opportunities for trainees abroad. Soon FJMC and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital became a center of excellence both for undergraduate and postgraduate training. As part of academic promotion, I was appointed as Professor in Bahawalpur, in the government cadre. This lead to a very unusual chain of events. My students went on strike in protest to keep me at FJMC and subsequently I resigned and joined FJMC as Professor in their cader. Under my professorship, FJMC continued to be a center of excellence.

I attended and contributed to multiple worldwide conferences and had the honor of meeting the pioneer of Vitreoretinal surgery in the world, Professor Robert Machemer at Duke University, Durham North Carolina. Prof. Machamer, a brilliant surgeon and thorough gentleman, showed great interest in developing vitreoretinal surgery in Pakistan. In a week long intense learning experience, he brought me up to date on the most recent advances and in Pars plana vitrectomy and I returned to Lahore with new equipment. Initially I started learning this surgery on rabbit eyes and later transitioned to human eyes with help of my great friend, Dr Brooks McQueen

from Duke Eye Centre, who periodically came to Pakistan to observe my surgery and guide me. Over the course of the next few years, Duke University played a monumental role in guiding set up of vitreo-retinal care and I was branded as father of modern ophthalmology and laser treatment in Pakistan. Ophthalmology in Asia Pacific Region was developing fast, next to American Academy Of Ophthalmology (AAO), I was chosen as Pakistan`s representative in the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology ((APAO). I requested APAO congress to hold next meeting in Pakistan, and was supported strongly by Prof. Raja Mumtaz and Prof. Daud Khan. Finally, after some reluctance, the 22nd APAO Congress was agreed to be held at Lahore, Pakistan on February 24, 2007.The congress was a huge success, all the member countries participated with full support of congress members, a large show of specialists from all over the world participated with full financial support from the congress and industry. This was a game changer for Ophthalmology in Pakistan. It proved that Ophthalmic conferences in Pakistan are comparable to any other conferences held in developed countries. I am honored as the life time Patron of Ophthalmology conferences in Lahore.

I was awarded Sitar-e-Imtiaz medal by government of Pakistan on 23rd March 2019 for introducing Modern Ophthalmology in Pakistan, as a pioneer of vitreo-retinal surgery and laser treatment in Pakistan, providing state of the art charity eye Hospital at my village Chak 64-F at Hasilpur. The Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan, honored me, their life time patron by a grand celebration at my Alma Mater, KEMC. Not only was my family part of the celebration, but members of the entire Ophthalmological society of Pakistan from all over the country participated whole heartedly. My honorable teacher, Prof. Khawja Sadiq Hussain, former Principal KEMC, Dr Akhtar Jamal from Karachi and other noteable friends joined me at the grand dinner in the Patiala block lawns. Prof. Gondal himself was present at the ocassion and presented me the History Book titled “158 Years of Excellence, King Edward Medical University”. This masterpiece elaborates the history of KEMC university, teachers, Principals

and Vice Chancellors. I am really pleased to read this book and can relate to many events described vividly strikingly and briefly in this History Book.

Contribution to your Alma Mater is a gift that keeps giving and I strongly urge other alumini to come forward and contribute towards further improvement and progress for our next generations.

4. Dr. Javed Akram, Former Professor of KEMC

I have been a part of KE in two capacities, first as a student and then as a teacher. And let me tell you, that is the best part of my life. I learnt from the best, and I taught to the best. I am what I am because of KEMC. It is also an honor for me that many of my teachers later on became my patients as well, and it is a huge statement when a teacher trusts you with his life. That is all the recognition I need as a clinician.

And now that I have experienced teaching at KE myself, I understand this sentiment. I still have contact with some of my students, and I can comfortably say that I trust them with my life. Kemcolian teachers and students have this beautiful and dependable bond with each other that even now, whenever one of my students needs some help, sure enough he contacts me.

We are all the produce of KE. I believe we Kemcolians have a continuing role in advancing the field of medicine in Pakistan, whether it be the preventive or public health side or the curative side. Moreover, KE by virtue of its 160 year history has provided the most human resource to this nation. So much so that it seems beyond competition at this point.

I would also commend this effort to document the history of KE. It gives us a sense of ownership and belonging. We graduates have always been proud of our Alma Mater, but it is reinvigorating to know that our Alma Mater is proud of us too!

5. Prof. A. S Chughtai, Kemcolian (1968-1974

The fundamental law of human beings is interdependence. There are a lot of wonderful and amazing persons around us, all professional and successful. Whatever you are blessed with; be it education, material, money, time, or kind words, share it with others. Share whatever you have with those who don't have it. Be available for people in need, share their tribulation. We are not here merely to make a living but to enable a finer spirit of hope and achievement.

I joined King Edward Medical College in 1968 and graduated in 1974. So as you can guess, I'm in my 70s now. I enjoyed every moment of my tenure at KE ,as a medical student as well as a teacher .

KE was an amazing place to be in. I am still in contact with people I befriended at KE, who made their mark in their respective fields all over the world. Three years ago, I organized a conference on emergency medicine with assistance of my comrades from the batch of 1974. It was gracious of them to not only take time out of their busy schedules for this but also bear the expense of boarding and lodging themselves. The conference was held at KE for the next two years.

Success can be measured not only by the position you hold, but also by your philanthropic efforts for the community. Our ambitions must be broad enough to include the aspirations and needs of others. If you become an accomplished medical professional one day, your success would be measured by the number of similar professionals you trained by the end of your career .

The only thing I compete with is myself. I never set a goal in my life. You might find it hard to believe, but it is true. I just believe in moving forward with a positive mindset. Being a developing country Pakistan is brimming with opportunities. The secret of success in Pakistan or any country per se is nothing but honesty and hard work. It is okay to make mistakes. To err is human nature, but what is important is to learn from mistakes. Reflect and redeem.

I always emphasize on the role of teachers. The skills needed for effective teaching involve more than just expertise in the academic field. Effective teachers are well-prepared, set clear and fair expectations, have a positive attitude and are patient with students. The ones we respected the most were the ones who were punctual and diligently performed their duties. We still remember Prof. Rasheed of surgery, who used to teach us in the afternoon and take ward rounds in evenings, never shying away from his responsibilities. We used to have a mentorship program at KE called tutorials, which used to be an hour-long session with different professors. My mentor in that program was Prof. Masood Ahmed, a very good surgeon. He had a friendly personality and was not only proficient in English speaking himself , he expected the same from us too. He was a member of Lahore Flying Club and took us for a trip once. The success of a teacher is measured by how well he is remembered by his students. The ones who did not care about their students are ancient history.

My message for Kemcolians is to live as though all your ancestors were living again through you. Make the best out of your life at KE and no matter where you go for your post graduation, come back and serve your country wholeheartedly, give back to your country. I would suggest every single one of you to learn from the centers of excellence in the world and bring the knowledge back to your homeland. And those who can't go abroad for advanced training, never consider yourself inferior to those who do. The education system of our country is not as bad as it is projected; you just need to know how to extract the best out of it. My entire education is

from Pakistan, so I ensure you, all you need to do is just keep on going with perseverance.

Colin Powell said and I quote 'There are no secrets to success, it is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure.'

CHAPTER

20

CHRONOLOGY

A Quick Look

1. 1707 - First Hospital in India was established by East India Company.
2. 1769 - Calcutta General Hospital was established.
3. 1794 - Hospital for natives in Dharamtolla was established.
4. 1817 - First Medical College in South Asia was established in Bengal.
5. 1835 - Calcutta Medical College was established in Calcutta.
6. 1845 - Grant Medical College was established in Bombay.
7. 1851-52 - Shift of troops from Anarkali Cantonment to Mian Mir Cantonment.
8. 1857 - War of Independence began.
9. 1858 - Beginning of British Imperial Government in Indo-Pak Subcontinent.
10. 1859 - Lahore University school was approved and constituted by British Senate.
11. 1860 - (August) Dr. J. B. Scriven was approached by Punjab Govt. to establish Medical College at Lahore.
12. 1860 - (October) Lahore Medical School, was established in Old Artillery Barracks situated at the present site of Government College University in Lahore.
13. 1860 - (10th October) Dr. J. B. Scriven joined as Principal at Lahore Medical School.
14. 1860 - (November) First Matriculation examination by Dr. J. B. Scriven, Dr. Manners Smith and Dr. T. E. Browne.
15. 1861 - Demand of New Building for Lahore Medical School was put forward.
16. 1863 - First Doctor's Examination at Lahore Medical School commenced passing 27 students.
17. 1865 - John Andrews (one of the first Graduate of L.M.S) passed away.
18. 1867 - Outbreak of Cholera Epidemic in the Punjab.
19. 1867 - John Andrews died while in charge of Jalandhur Dispensary.
20. 1868 –University of Dublin Ireland accredited Postgraduate degrees in Sub-continent.
21. 1869 - Lahore University College was renamed as Punjab University College.
22. 1869 - Another Outbreak of Cholera Epidemic in masses of Subcontinent.

23. 1869 - 130 students passed final exam from Lahore Medical School since 1863.
24. 1870 – Mayo Hospital building was established.
25. 1871 – Mayo Hospital was publically opened and named after Viceroy of Subcontinent Earl Mayo.
26. 1872 – Another Outbreak of Cholera Epidemic in Punjab and neighbor areas.
27. 1872 – (October) Land for Government College (present GCU) was acquired.
28. 1872 – Lahore Medical School was shifted from Old Artillery Barracks in Anarkali Cantonment to Old Railway Hostel (now called Paris Hotel).
29. 1872-73 - Seats for students of N. W. F. P (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) were reserved.
30. 1874 – Reintroduction of Entrance Examination at Lahore Medical School.
31. 1875 – Dr. T. E. Burton Brown appointed as Principal.
32. 1876 – Government College building construction was completed.
33. 1877 – Student categories for admission were declared.
34. 1880 – Site allocation for Lahore Medical School.
35. 1881 – Construction of Lahore Medical School was started.
36. 1882 – Lord Rippon, the then Viceroy, inaugurated Punjab University formerly Punjab University College.
37. 1883 – Construction of Lahore Medical School was completed.
38. 1883 – Women were allowed to join the Lahore Medical School.
39. 1883 – New building for Nursing School was opened next to present Albert Victor Memorial Hospital.
40. 1884 - (May) First female student joined English Class and seven female joined Hindustani Class.
41. 1886 - Lahore Medical School was upgraded to College status.
42. 1886 - Lahore Medical College reorganization was planned. New professors and departments were to be instated.
43. 1887 - (15 th February) Foundation stone for Lady Aitchison Hospital was laid.

44. 1888 - (5th November) First College Day was celebrated presided over by Sir Charles Umphertson Aitchison the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab.
45. 1888 - (15th November) Marchioness of Dufferin formally inaugurated Lady Aitchison Hospital Lahore.
46. 1889 - Building construction of Lady Aitchison Hospital was completed.
47. 1889 - Construction of Female Student Hostel through a generous grant of Maharaja of Kashmir.
48. 1890 - (24th January) Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, appealed public for donation/memorial for expansion of Mayo Hospital and commemoration of Visit of Royal Highness Albert Victor of Wales to Lahore.
49. 1890 – (14th May) Foundation stone of Albert Victor Memorial Hospital Lahore was laid by Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab.
50. 1892 – (1st January) Formal inauguration of Albert Victor Memorial Hospital currently known as AVH-Block.
51. 1892 – Additional Professor for Materia Medica and Pathology was appointed by Secretary of State for India.
52. 1892 - 10 female students out of 158 were in Assistant Surgeon class.
53. 1897 – Intermediate examination in Arts of Punjab University became compulsory for admission in medical college.
54. 1900 – Lahore Medical College had a college and school of Medicine side by side.
55. 1901 – MBBS course was approved at Lahore Medical College.
56. 1901 – 1st Boys Main Hostel construction was started.
57. 1902 – 1st Batch of MBBS was admitted to Lahore Medical College.
58. 1902-03 – Land was acquired for “Students Boarding House”.
59. 1906 – Premedical education was shifted from Lahore Medical College to Government College (present GCU).
60. 1906-11 – Chemical Examination Department was shifted vacating several rooms of

college and separate department of Material Medica was established.

61. 1908 – Full time professors took charge in Lahore Medical College.
62. 1908 – Shifting of Medical College from Lahore to Amritsar was proposed.
63. 1909 – College staff was expanded. Ophthalmology and Midwifery departments were established.
64. 1909 – Dr. LT. Col. D. W. Sutherland became Principal at L.M.C.
65. 1910 – (16th May) King Edward VII died of Pneumonia.
66. 1910 – King Edward Memorial Fund was launched by George V in memory of his father and to serve ailing humanity.
67. 1911 – (21st December) Lahore Medical College was renamed after Edward VII as King Edward Medical College.
68. 1914 – Outbreak of Plague Epidemic in several areas of Punjab.
69. 1914 – College expansion project (Construction of new departments) was started.
70. 1914-15 – Construction of Patiala Block building was completed and named after Maharaja of Patiala. (present administrative block, Library hall and Lecture theatres).
71. 1915 – Inauguration of Patiala Block and Basic Sciences Department buildings by Lord Hardinge of Penshurt, the then Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor of India.
72. 1915 – World War - I, Many Kemcolians served and sacrificed their lives.
73. 1916 – Completion of Bahawalpur block construction.
74. 1917 – Outbreak of Epidemic of Malaria followed by Plague.
75. 1917 – Conversion of School Hostel dormitories to cubicles.
76. 1918 – (April) Massive deaths due to Plague were reported all over India.
77. 1918 – Outbreak of Influenza decimating large areas especially villages of Indo-Pak Subcontinent.
78. 1920 – Dismemberment of Ottoman Empire by Britain.
79. 1921 – Dr. LT. Col. D. W. Sutherland retired as Principal of KEMC.
80. 1922-23 – Dr. LT. Col. H. Ainsworth took charge for an Interim period.

81. 1923 - Dr. LT. Col. H. H. Broome came to serve as Principal at KEMC.
82. 1927 – Renovation of School Hostel was completed and renamed as Broomes Hostel.
83. 1930 - Dr. LT. Col. H. H. Broome retired and Dr. LT. Col. J. J. Harper Nelson came as Principal.
84. 1930 - College flag was redesigned and motto "ALTAPETE" was reinforced.
85. 1933 – (11th March) The Marchioness of Willington Marchioness of Willingdon, Marie Freeman- Thomas, 1st Marques of Willingdon laid down the foundation of the Lady Willingdon Hospital.
86. 1933 – Lady Willingdon became the first Medical Superintendent of Lady Willingdon Hospital.
87. 1935 - Dr. LT. Col. J. J. Harper Nelson retired from post of Principal.
88. 1936 – Dr. LT. Col. P. B. Bhatrucha became Principal of KEMC.
89. 1936 – MBBS degree was recognized by General Medical Council of Great Britain.
90. 1936 – Convalescent Home was established in premises of Mayo Hospital Lahore.
91. 1937-38 – Materia Medica Block was extended.
92. 1939 - Dr. LT. Col. P. B. Bhatrucha retired and Dr. LT. Col. A. M. Dick took charge of Principal office.
93. 1940 -Dr. LT. Col. S. H. Hayes came as Principal.
94. 1942 – Lahore Hospital Welfare Society was established by a group of Muslim and Hindu Ladies of Lahore.
95. 1944-47 - Dr. LT. Col. S. Sargood Fry served as Principal at KEMC.
96. 1947 - Dr. LT. Col. B. S. Nath came as Principal of KEMC.
97. 1947 - (14th August) Pakistan became an independent Country and British India was declared divided.
98. 1947 – Dr. Amir-ud-Din was appointed as the Professor of Clinical Surgery on transfer from Amritsar.
99. 1947 - The Convalescent Home was renamed after the death of its founder, Begum

Justice Shams Shahabuddin.

100. 1947 - Dr. LT. Col. Ilahi Bakhsh-the personal physician of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (RA) became the first Muslim Principal of KEMC after partition.
101. 1948 - Department of Pediatrics was established.
102. 1955 – Dr. S.M.K Wasti became Head of Department of Pediatrics.
103. 1956 – Department of Orthopedic Surgery was created and Dr. Ayyub Ahmed Khan became the head.
104. 1957-58 – Number of Students in KEMC increased upto 753.
105. 1958 – Two New Hostels for boys were completed.
106. 1958 – (19th May) Girls Hostel was completed and inaugurated by Mr. Khan Khudadad Khan, Health Minister of Pakistan.
107. 1960 – King Edward Medical College celebrated 100 years of its Existence.
108. 1960 – Decision of commencing primary FCPS examination at KEMC.
109. 1962 – Prof. M.I.K Anwar established the Urology Department at Mayo Hospital Lahore.
110. 1962 – Department of Cardiology was established.
111. 1962 – Mrs. Judith Margeret and Mrs. Shaheen Mian were appointed as first class Gazetted Officers as Pioneer Physiotherapists in Mayo Hospital Lahore, West Pakistan.
112. 1962 – Mrs. Judith Margeret was called from England, for the treatment of Back Pain of General Ayub Khan.
113. 1962 – Physiotherapy Services were started in two small rooms of Old Emergency Department of Mayo Hospital Lahore.
114. 1963 – Medical Radioisotope Centre (present CENUM) started functioning.
115. 1965 – (6th September) India-Pakistan War.
116. 1966 – Prof. Riaz-i-Qadeer retired.
117. 1966 – Prof. Abdul Hameed Sheikh took charge as principal.
118. 1966 – Department of Neurosurgery was established.
119. 1969 – Prof. Sardar Ali Sheikh took over as Principal.

120. 1970 – A new block was constructed for the hostel.
121. 1971 - Prof. Dr. N.A. Seyal retired and Professor Sardar Ali Sheikh became Principal.
122. 1973 - Prof. Dr. Sardar Ali Sheikh retired in April, 1973 and Prof. Dr. Mohammad Akhtar Khan took over as Principal.
123. 1976 - A team from Shiraz University, Iran visited KEMC.
124. 1976 - Formation of APPNA.
125. 1977 - Building of Orthopedic Department in Mayo Hospital Lahore, was constructed.
126. 1977 - An idea of holding a post graduates seminar by KEMCAANA.
127. 1979 – The idea of holding a post graduates seminar was accepted.
128. 1980 -The First Seminars about "An Update in Medicine and Surgery" were held at Lahore and Karachi.
129. 1980 - APPNA held its first meeting in Pakistan at Karachi.
130. 1980 - Department of Biochemistry was established.
131. 1981 – Prof. N. A. Seyal retired and Professor Kh. Saadiq Husain took over as Principal.
132. 1982 - Prof. Kh. Sadiq Husain was called as the Chief Guest at Annual Meeting of KEMCAANA.
133. 1983 - Dr. Arif Toor established KEMCAANA POST GRADUTE EDUCATION FUND.
134. 1983 – Dr. Arif Toor became Head of KEMCAANA.
135. 1984 - Doctor Salman Rashid was sponsored for America by KEMCAANA.
136. 1985 – School of Physiotherapy was established.
137. 1986 - Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Ahmed took over as Principal.
138. 1986 - Patiala Block was renovated.
139. 1989 - Prof. Dr. Bashir Ahmed became Principal of KEMC.
140. 1990 - Mr. Latif Chauhdary became Principal of School of Physiotherapy.
141. 1991 - Prof. Dr. Shaukat Raza Khan was appointed Principal of KEMC.
142. 1991 – Prof. Dr. Bashir Ahmad was reinstated as Principal.
143. 1991 - Prof. Dr. Mahmood Ali Malik took the charge as Principal.

144. 1994 - Prof. Dr. Ijaz Ahsan took the charge as Principal.
145. 1995 - Prof. Naseer Mahmood Akhtar took the charge as Principal.
146. 1998 - Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Ali Raja took the charge as Principal.
147. 1998 - Prof. Dr. Mahmood Ali Malik took the charge as Principal.
148. 1999 – College of Opthalmology was established.
149. 1999 - Dr. Mumtaz Hasan became the last Principal of KEMC.
150. 2000 - Iftikhar Ali Raja retired as Chief Executive of KEMC.
151. 2002 - Mr. Latif Chauhdary retired and Saleha Bukhari took her place as principal of School of Physiotherapy.
152. 2004 – College of Ophthalmology was named PIPO.
153. 2005 - Act of the Establishment of King Edward Medical University was passed.
154. 2006 – KEMC was upgraded to King Edward Medical University.
155. 2006 – Prof. Dr. Mumtaz Hasan (Sitar-e-Imtiaz) became the first VC of KEMU.
156. 2007 - First M. Phil program started.
157. 2008 – Prof. Dr. M. Zafar Ullah Khan became second Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
158. 2009 - First t-DPT program as an additional courses were started.
159. 2010 – DPT program was started in School of Physiotherapy.
160. 2010 – Prof. Dr. Asad Aslam Khan (Sitar-e-Imtiaz) became third Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
161. 2013. – Prof. Dr. Faisal Masud (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz) became the fourth Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
162. 2013 – Library Hall was renovated.
163. 2017 – Prof. Dr. Kazi M. Saeed became fifth Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
164. 2017 – Prof. Dr. Asad Aslam Khan (Sitar-e-Imtiaz) became the sixth Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
165. 2018 – Prof. Dr. Aamer Zaman Khan became the seventh Vice Chancellor of KEMU.
166. 2018 – Prof. Dr. Khalid Masud Gondal (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz) became eighth Vice Chancellor

of KEMU.

167. 2018 – Ph.D. program in Anatomy, Biochemistry and Community Medicine was recognized by PMDC and Ministry for Health.
168. 2018 – Chairman Higher Education Commission Pakistan visited KEMU.
169. 2018 - Delegates of China Medical University, Canada and Australia visited KEMU.
170. 2018 - King Edward Medical University and Chine Medical University declared as "Sister Universities".
171. 2019- Honorable Governor of Punjab, Chancellor of King Edward Medical University, Mr Chaudry Mohammad Sarwar graced the occasion of 10th Convocation to award degrees to undergraduate, postgraduate and PhD scholars.
172. 2020- COVID-19 Pandemic situation worsened in the world and Department of Telemedicine is established in King Edward Medical University to provide services around the world.
173. 2021- 13th Senate meeting held in King Edward Medical University.

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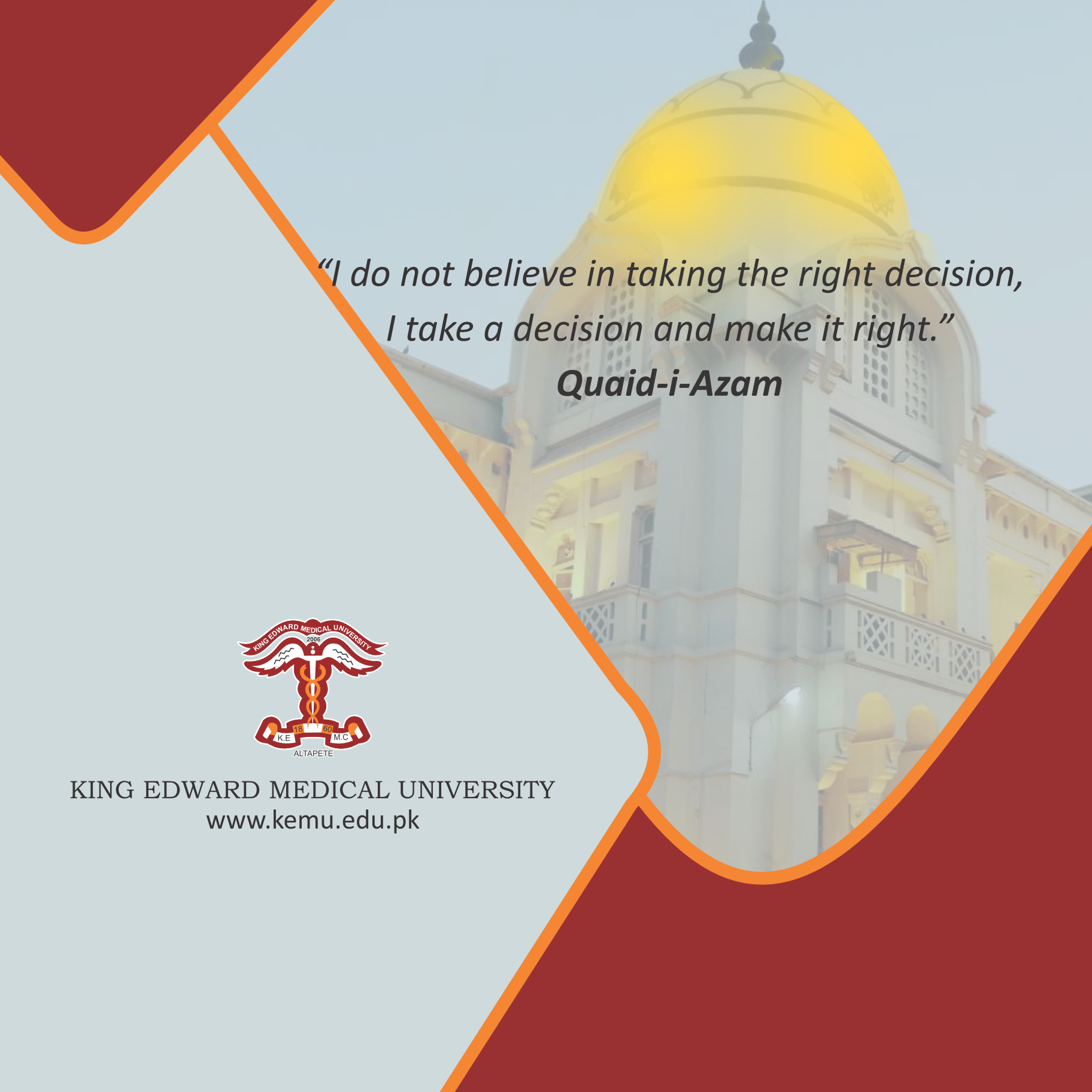

"I do not believe in taking the right decision,
I take a decision and make it right."

Quaid-i-Azam

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